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FILING DATE UNDER 35 USC 111.**

APPLICATION NUMBER: 10/147,893

FILING DATE: May 20, 2002


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Attorney Docket No.		YU188US
First Inventor		KIA SILVERBROOK
Title	Printer Including Printhead Capping Mechanism	
Express Mail Label No.		

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

- See MPFR Chapter 300 concerning:
1. ☒ **Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)**
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ **Applicant claims small entity status.**
See 37 CFR 1.27.
3. ☒ **Specification** [Total Pages ☒ 1]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
- Descriptive title of the invention
 - Cross Reference to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
4. ☒ **Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113)** [Total Sheets ☒ 2]
5. **Oath or Declaration** [Total Pages ☒ 3]
- a. ☒ **Newly executed (original or copy)**
Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63 (d))
b. ☐ **(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)**
- l. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
6. ☐ **Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76**

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231

7. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program (*Appendix*)
8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (*if applicable, all necessary*)
- a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF)
- b. Specification Sequence Listing on:
- i. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
- ii. ☐ paper
- c. ☐ Statements verifying Identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

9. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
10. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney
(when there is an assignee)
11. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
12. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
13. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
14. ☐ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☐ Other:

6. ☐ Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76: of prior application No. 09 / 575,147

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☒ Continuation-in-part (CIP)
Prior application information: Examiner Anh Vo

of prior application No. 09 / 575,147
Group / Art Unit. 2861

Prior application information: Examiner AMT VO Group AMT

For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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Date May 16, 2002

Signature [Signature] Date 11/1/2023

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This is a C-I-P of USSN 09/575,147 filed May 23, 2000

TITLE

A Nozzle Guard for an Ink Jet Printhead

5 **INVENTOR**

Kia Silverbrook

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 This invention relates to an ink jet printhead. More particularly, the invention relates to a nozzle guard for an ink jet printhead.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Our co-pending patent application, United States Patent Application Serial Number 09/575,141, incorporated herein by reference, discloses a nozzle guard for an ink jet printhead. The array of nozzles is formed using micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) technology, and has mechanical structures with sub-micron thicknesses. Such structures are very fragile, and can be damaged by contact with paper, fingers, and other objects. The present invention discloses a nozzle guard to protect the fragile nozzles and keep them clear of paper dust.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the invention, there is provided a printhead for an ink jet printer, the printhead comprising

25 at least one printhead chip, said at least one printhead chip comprising
a substrate; and
a plurality of nozzle arrangements positioned on the substrate, each nozzle arrangement comprising
nozzle chamber walls and a roof wall that define a nozzle chamber, the roof wall defining at least one ink ejection port; and

an ink ejection mechanism that is operatively positioned with respect to the nozzle chamber to eject ink from the at least one ink ejection port on displacement of the ink ejection mechanism; and

a nozzle guard that is positioned on the, or each respective, printhead chip, the
5 nozzle guard comprising

a body member that is spaced from and spans the printhead chip, the body member defining a plurality of passages that extend through the body member, the body member being positioned so that each passage is aligned with one of the ink ejection ports, a thickness of the body member and a cross sectional area of each passage being
10 such that ink ejected from the ink ejection ports can pass through the passages; and

a support structure that is interposed between the body member and the printhead chip, the support structure being configured to permit the flow of air into a space defined between the body member and the printhead chip and through each
15 passage to keep the passages clear of particles.

The substrate may be in the form of a silicon wafer substrate. Each nozzle arrangement may be the product of an integrated circuit fabrication process carried out on the silicon wafer substrate so that the nozzle arrangement defines a micro-electromechanical system.

20 The support structure may be defined by a plurality of struts that are interposed between the body member and the printhead chip.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 The invention is now described by way of example with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a three dimensional, schematic view of a nozzle assembly for an ink jet printhead;

Figures 2 to 4 show a three dimensional, schematic illustration of an operation
30 of the nozzle assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 5 shows a three dimensional view of a nozzle array constituting an ink jet printhead;

Figure 6 shows, on an enlarged scale, part of the array of Figure 5;

Figure 7 shows a three dimensional view of an ink jet printhead including a nozzle guard, in accordance with the invention;

Figures 8a to 8r show three-dimensional views of steps in the manufacture of a nozzle assembly of an ink jet printhead;

Figures 9a to 9r show sectional side views of the manufacturing steps;

Figures 10a to 10k show layouts of masks used in various steps in the manufacturing process;

Figures 11a to 11c show three dimensional views of an operation of the nozzle assembly manufactured according to the method of Figures 8 and 9; and

Figures 12a to 12c show sectional side views of an operation of the nozzle assembly manufactured according to the method of Figures 8 and 9.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring initially to Figure 1 of the drawings, a nozzle assembly, in accordance with the invention is designated generally by the reference numeral 10. An ink jet printhead has a plurality of nozzle assemblies 10 arranged in an ink array 14 (Figures 5 and 6) on a silicon substrate 16. The array 14 will be described in greater detail below.

The assembly 10 includes a silicon substrate or wafer 16 on which a dielectric layer 18 is deposited. A CMOS passivation layer 20 is deposited on the dielectric layer 18.

Each nozzle assembly 12 includes a nozzle 22 defining a nozzle opening 24, a connecting member in the form of a lever arm 26 and an actuator 28. The lever arm 26 connects the actuator 28 to the nozzle 22.

As shown in greater detail in Figures 2 to 4 of the drawings, the nozzle 22 comprises a crown portion 30 with a skirt portion 32 depending from the crown portion 30. The skirt portion 32 forms part of a peripheral wall of a nozzle chamber 34 (Figures 2 to 4 of the drawings). The nozzle opening 24 is in fluid communication with

the nozzle chamber 34. It is to be noted that the nozzle opening 24 is surrounded by a raised rim 36 which "pins" a meniscus 38 (Figure 2) of a body of ink 40 in the nozzle chamber 34.

5 An ink inlet aperture 42 (shown most clearly in Figure 6 of the drawing) is defined in a floor 46 of the nozzle chamber 34. The aperture 42 is in fluid communication with an ink inlet channel 48 defined through the substrate 16.

A wall portion 50 bounds the aperture 42 and extends upwardly from the floor portion 46. The skirt portion 32, as indicated above, of the nozzle 22 defines a first part of a peripheral wall of the nozzle chamber 34 and the wall portion 50 defines a second
10 part of the peripheral wall of the nozzle chamber 34.

The wall 50 has an inwardly directed lip 52 at its free end which serves as a fluidic seal which inhibits the escape of ink when the nozzle 22 is displaced, as will be described in greater detail below. It will be appreciated that, due to the viscosity of the ink 40 and the small dimensions of the spacing between the lip 52 and the skirt portion
15 32, the inwardly directed lip 52 and surface tension function as an effective seal for inhibiting the escape of ink from the nozzle chamber 34.

The actuator 28 is a thermal bend actuator and is connected to an anchor 54 extending upwardly from the substrate 16 or, more particularly from the CMOS passivation layer 20. The anchor 54 is mounted on conductive pads 56 which form an
20 electrical connection with the actuator 28.

The actuator 28 comprises a first, active beam 58 arranged above a second, passive beam 60. In a preferred embodiment, both beams 58 and 60 are of, or include, a conductive ceramic material such as titanium nitride (TiN).

Both beams 58 and 60 have their first ends anchored to the anchor 54 and their
25 opposed ends connected to the arm 26. When a current is caused to flow through the active beam 58 thermal expansion of the beam 58 results. As the passive beam 60, through which there is no current flow, does not expand at the same rate, a bending moment is created causing the arm 26 and, hence, the nozzle 22 to be displaced downwardly towards the substrate 16 as shown in Figure 3 of the drawings. This causes
30 an ejection of ink through the nozzle opening 24 as shown at 62 in Figure 3 of the

drawings. When the source of heat is removed from the active beam 58, i.e. by stopping current flow, the nozzle 22 returns to its quiescent position as shown in Figure 4 of the drawings. When the nozzle 22 returns to its quiescent position, an ink droplet 64 is formed as a result of the breaking of an ink droplet neck as illustrated at 66 in Figure 4 of the drawings. The ink droplet 64 then travels on to the print media such as a sheet of paper. As a result of the formation of the ink droplet 64, a "negative" meniscus is formed as shown at 68 in Figure 4 of the drawings. This "negative" meniscus 68 results in an inflow of ink 40 into the nozzle chamber 34 such that a new meniscus 38 (Figure 2) is formed in readiness for the next ink drop ejection from the nozzle assembly 10.

Referring now to Figures 5 and 6 of the drawings, the nozzle array 14 is described in greater detail. The array 14 is for a four-color printhead. Accordingly, the array 14 includes four groups 70 of nozzle assemblies, one for each color. Each group 70 has its nozzle assemblies 10 arranged in two rows 72 and 74. One of the groups 70 is shown in greater detail in Figure 6 of the drawings.

To facilitate close packing of the nozzle assemblies 10 in the rows 72 and 74, the nozzle assemblies 10 in the row 74 are offset or staggered with respect to the nozzle assemblies 10 in the row 72. Also, the nozzle assemblies 10 in the row 72 are spaced apart sufficiently far from each other to enable the lever arms 26 of the nozzle assemblies 10 in the row 74 to pass between adjacent nozzles 22 of the assemblies 10 in the row 72. It is to be noted that each nozzle assembly 10 is substantially dumbbell shaped so that the nozzles 22 in the row 72 nest between the nozzles 22 and the actuators 28 of adjacent nozzle assemblies 10 in the row 74.

Further, to facilitate close packing of the nozzles 22 in the rows 72 and 74, each nozzle 22 is substantially hexagonally shaped.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that, when the nozzles 22 are displaced towards the substrate 16, in use, due to the nozzle opening 24 being at a slight angle with respect to the nozzle chamber 34 ink is ejected slightly off the perpendicular. It is an advantage of the arrangement shown in Figures 5 and 6 of the drawings that the actuators 28 of the nozzle assemblies 10 in the rows 72 and 74 extend in the same

direction to one side of the rows 72 and 74. Hence, the ink ejected from the nozzles 22 in the row 72 and the ink ejected from the nozzles 22 in the row 74 are offset with respect to each other by the same angle resulting in an improved print quality.

Also, as shown in Figure 5 of the drawings, the substrate 16 has bond pads 76 arranged thereon which provide the electrical connections, via the pads 56, to the actuators 28 of the nozzle assemblies 10. These electrical connections are formed via the CMOS layer (not shown).

Referring to Figure 7 of the drawings, a development of the invention is shown. With reference to the previous drawings, like reference numerals refer to like parts, unless otherwise specified.

In this development, a nozzle guard 80 is mounted on the substrate 16 of the array 14. The nozzle guard 80 includes a body member 82 having a plurality of passages 84 defined therethrough. The passages 84 are in register with the nozzle openings 24 of the nozzle assemblies 10 of the array 14 such that, when ink is ejected from any one of the nozzle openings 24, the ink passes through the associated passage before striking the print media.

The body member 82 is mounted in spaced relationship relative to the nozzle assemblies 10 by limbs or struts 86. One of the struts 86 has air inlet openings 88 defined therein.

In use, when the array 14 is in operation, air is charged through the inlet openings 88 to be forced through the passages 84 together with ink travelling through the passages 84.

The ink is not entrained in the air as the air is charged through the passages 84 at a different velocity from that of the ink droplets 64. For example, the ink droplets 64 are ejected from the nozzles 22 at a velocity of approximately 3m/s. The air is charged through the passages 84 at a velocity of approximately 1m/s.

The purpose of the air is to maintain the passages 84 clear of foreign particles. A danger exists that these foreign particles, such as paper dust, can land on and adhere to the front surface of the nozzle guard 80, obscuring the passages 84. Air blown

through the passages 84 prevents dust from contacting, and adhering to, the nozzle guards in the region of the passages 84.

Referring now to Figures 8 to 10 of the drawings, a process for manufacturing the nozzle assemblies 10 is described.

5 Starting with the silicon substrate or wafer 16, the dielectric layer 18 is deposited on a surface of the wafer 16. The dielectric layer 18 is in the form of approximately 1.5 microns of CVD oxide. Resist is spun on to the layer 18 and the layer 18 is exposed to mask 100 and is subsequently developed.

10 After being developed, the layer 18 is plasma etched down to the silicon layer 16. The resist is then stripped and the layer 18 is cleaned. This step defines the ink inlet aperture 42.

In Figure 8b of the drawings, approximately 0.8 microns of aluminum 102 is deposited on the layer 18. Resist is spun on and the aluminum 102 is exposed to mask 104 and developed. The aluminum 102 is plasma etched down to the oxide layer 18, 15 the resist is stripped and the device is cleaned. This step provides the bond pads and interconnects to the ink jet actuator 28. This interconnect is to an NMOS drive transistor and a power plane with connections made in the CMOS layer (not shown).

Approximately 0.5 microns of PECVD nitride is deposited as the CMOS passivation layer 20. Resist is spun on and the layer 20 is exposed to mask 106 20 whereafter it is developed. After development, the nitride is plasma etched down to the aluminum layer 102 and the silicon layer 16 in the region of the inlet aperture 42. The resist is stripped and the device cleaned.

A layer 108 of a sacrificial material is spun on to the layer 20. The layer 108 is 6 microns of photosensitive polyimide or approximately 4 μm of high temperature resist. 25 The layer 108 is softbaked and is then exposed to mask 110 whereafter it is developed. The layer 108 is then hardbaked at 400°C for one hour where the layer 108 is comprised of polyimide or at greater than 300°C where the layer 108 is high temperature resist. It is to be noted in the drawings that the pattern-dependent distortion of the polyimide layer 108 caused by shrinkage is taken into account in the 30 design of the mask 110.

In the next step, shown in Figure 8e of the drawings, a second sacrificial layer 112 is applied. The layer 112 is either 2 μm of photosensitive polyimide which is spun on or approximately 1.3 μm of high temperature resist. The layer 112 is softbaked and exposed to mask 114. After exposure to the mask 114, the layer 112 is developed. In the case of the layer 112 being polyimide, the layer 112 is hardbaked at 400°C for approximately one hour. Where the layer 112 is resist, it is hardbaked at greater than 300°C for approximately one hour.

A 0.2 micron multi-layer metal layer 116 is then deposited. Part of this layer 116 forms the passive beam 60 of the actuator 28.

The layer 116 is formed by sputtering 1,000Å of titanium nitride (TiN) at around 300°C followed by sputtering 50Å of tantalum nitride (TaN). A further 1,000Å of TiN is sputtered on followed by 50Å of TaN and a further 1,000Å of TiN.

Other materials which can be used instead of TiN are TiB_2 , MoSi_2 or $(\text{Ti}, \text{Al})\text{N}$.

The layer 116 is then exposed to mask 118, developed and plasma etched down to the layer 112 whereafter resist, applied for the layer 116, is wet stripped taking care not to remove the cured layers 108 or 112.

A third sacrificial layer 120 is applied by spinning on 4 μm of photosensitive polyimide or approximately 2.6 μm high temperature resist. The layer 120 is softbaked whereafter it is exposed to mask 122. The exposed layer is then developed followed by hard baking. In the case of polyimide, the layer 120 is hardbaked at 400°C for approximately one hour or at greater than 300°C where the layer 120 comprises resist.

A second multi-layer metal layer 124 is applied to the layer 120. The constituents of the layer 124 are the same as the layer 116 and are applied in the same manner. It will be appreciated that both layers 116 and 124 are electrically conductive layers.

The layer 124 is exposed to mask 126 and is then developed. The layer 124 is plasma etched down to the polyimide or resist layer 120 whereafter resist applied for the layer 124 is wet stripped taking care not to remove the cured layers 108, 112 or 120.

It will be noted that the remaining part of the layer 124 defines the active beam 58 of the actuator 28.

5 A fourth sacrificial layer 128 is applied by spinning on 4 μm of photo-sensitive polyimide or approximately 2.6 μm of high temperature resist. The layer 128 is softbaked, exposed to the mask 130 and is then developed to leave the island portions as shown in Figure 9k of the drawings. The remaining portions of the layer 128 are hardbaked at 400°C for approximately one hour in the case of polyimide or at greater than 300°C for resist.

10 As shown in Figure 8l of the drawing a high Young's modulus dielectric layer 132 is deposited. The layer 132 is constituted by approximately 1 μm of silicon nitride or aluminum oxide. The layer 132 is deposited at a temperature below the hardbaked temperature of the sacrificial layers 108, 112, 120, 128. The primary characteristics required for this dielectric layer 132 are a high elastic modulus, chemical inertness and good adhesion to TiN.

15 A fifth sacrificial layer 134 is applied by spinning on 2 μm of photosensitive polyimide or approximately 1.3 μm of high temperature resist. The layer 134 is softbaked, exposed to mask 136 and developed. The remaining portion of the layer 134 is then hardbaked at 400°C for one hour in the case of the polyimide or at greater than 300°C for the resist.

20 The dielectric layer 132 is plasma etched down to the sacrificial layer 128 taking care not to remove any of the sacrificial layer 134.

This step defines the nozzle opening 24, the lever arm 26 and the anchor 54 of the nozzle assembly 10.

25 A high Young's modulus dielectric layer 138 is deposited. This layer 138 is formed by depositing 0.2 μm of silicon nitride or aluminum nitride at a temperature below the hardbaked temperature of the sacrificial layers 108, 112, 120 and 128.

Then, as shown in Figure 8p of the drawings, the layer 138 is anisotropically plasma etched to a depth of 0.35 microns. This etch is intended to clear the dielectric from the entire surface except the side walls of the dielectric layer 132 and the

sacrificial layer 134. This step creates the nozzle rim 36 around the nozzle opening 24 which "pins" the meniscus of ink, as described above.

An ultraviolet (UV) release tape 140 is applied. 4 μ m of resist is spun on to a rear of the silicon wafer 16. The wafer 16 is exposed to mask 142 to back etch the wafer 16 to define the ink inlet channel 48. The resist is then stripped from the wafer 16.

A further UV release tape (not shown) is applied to a rear of the wafer 16 and the tape 140 is removed. The sacrificial layers 108, 112, 120, 128 and 134 are stripped in oxygen plasma to provide the final nozzle assembly 10 as shown in Figures 8r and 9r of the drawings. For ease of reference, the reference numerals illustrated in these two drawings are the same as those in Figure 1 of the drawings to indicate the relevant parts of the nozzle assembly 10. Figures 11 and 12 show the operation of the nozzle assembly 10, manufactured in accordance with the process described above with reference to Figures 8 and 9 and these figures correspond to Figures 2 to 4 of the drawings.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

CLAIMS

1. A printhead for an ink-jet printer, the printhead comprising
at least one printhead chip, said at least one printhead chip comprising
5 a substrate; and
a plurality of nozzle arrangements positioned on the substrate, each nozzle
arrangement comprising
nozzle chamber walls and a roof wall that define a nozzle
chamber, the roof wall defining at least one ink ejection port; and
10 an ink ejection mechanism that is operatively positioned with
respect to the nozzle chamber to eject ink from the at least one ink ejection port on
displacement of the ink ejection mechanism; and
a nozzle guard that is positioned on the, or each respective, printhead chip, the
nozzle guard comprising
15 a body member that is spaced from and spans the printhead chip, the body
member defining a plurality of passages that extend through the body member, the body
member being positioned so that each passage is aligned with one of the ink ejection
ports, a thickness of the body member and a cross sectional area of each passage being
such that ink ejected from the ink ejection ports can pass through the passages; and
20 a support structure that is interposed between the body member and the
printhead chip, the support structure being configured to permit the flow of air into a
space defined between the body member and the printhead chip and through each
passage to keep the passages clear of particles.
- 25 2. A printhead as claimed in claim 1, in which the substrate is in the form of a
silicon wafer substrate.
3. A printhead as claimed in claim 2, in which each nozzle arrangement is the
product of an integrated circuit fabrication process carried out on the silicon wafer
30 substrate so that the nozzle arrangement defines a micro-electromechanical system.

4. A printhead as claimed in claim 1, in which the support structure is defined by a plurality of struts that are interposed between the body member and the printhead chip.

ABSTRACT

A printhead for an ink jet printer includes at least one printhead chip. The printhead chip includes a substrate and a plurality of nozzle arrangements positioned on the substrate. Each nozzle arrangement includes nozzle chamber walls and a roof wall that define a nozzle chamber. The roof wall defines at least one ink ejection port. An ink ejection mechanism is operatively positioned with respect to the nozzle chamber to eject ink from the ink ejection port on displacement of the ink ejection mechanism. A nozzle guard is positioned on the printhead chip. The nozzle guard includes a body member that is spaced from and spans the printhead chip. The body member defines a plurality of passages that extend through the body member. The body member is positioned so that each passage is aligned with one of the ink ejection ports. A thickness of the body member and a cross sectional area of each passage is such that ink ejected from the ink ejection ports can pass through the passages. A support structure is interposed between the body member and the printhead chip. The support structure is configured to permit the flow of air into a space defined between the body member and the printhead chip and through each passage to keep the passages clear of particles.

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DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.63)	Attorney Docket Number	YU188US
	First Named Inventor	KIA SILVERBROOK
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	Application Number	/
	Filing Date	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing OR <input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)	Examiner Name	

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

A NOZZLE GUARD FOR AN INK JET PRINTHEAD

the specification of which (Title of the Invention)

☒ is attached hereto

OR

☐ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
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			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

[Page 1 of 2]

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DECLARATION — Utility or Design Patent Application

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)

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As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

☐ Customer Number

OR

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☐ Additional registered practitioner(s) named on supplemental Registered Practitioner Information sheet PTO/SB/02C attached heretoDirect all correspondence to: ☒ Customer Number or Bar Code Label 24011 OR ☐ Correspondence address below

Name	Kia Silverbrook				
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Country	Australia	Telephone	61-2-9818-6633	Fax	61-2-9818-6711

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon

Name of Sole or First Inventor: ☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

Given Name (first and middle (if any))		Family Name or Surname					
KIA		SILVERBROOK					
Inventor's Signature	Date		May 16, 2002				
Residence: City	Balmain	State	NSW	Country	Australia	Citizenship	Australian
Post Office Address	393 Darling Street						
Post Office Address							
City	Balmain	State	NSW	ZIP	2041	Country	Australia

☐ Additional inventors are being named on the supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto

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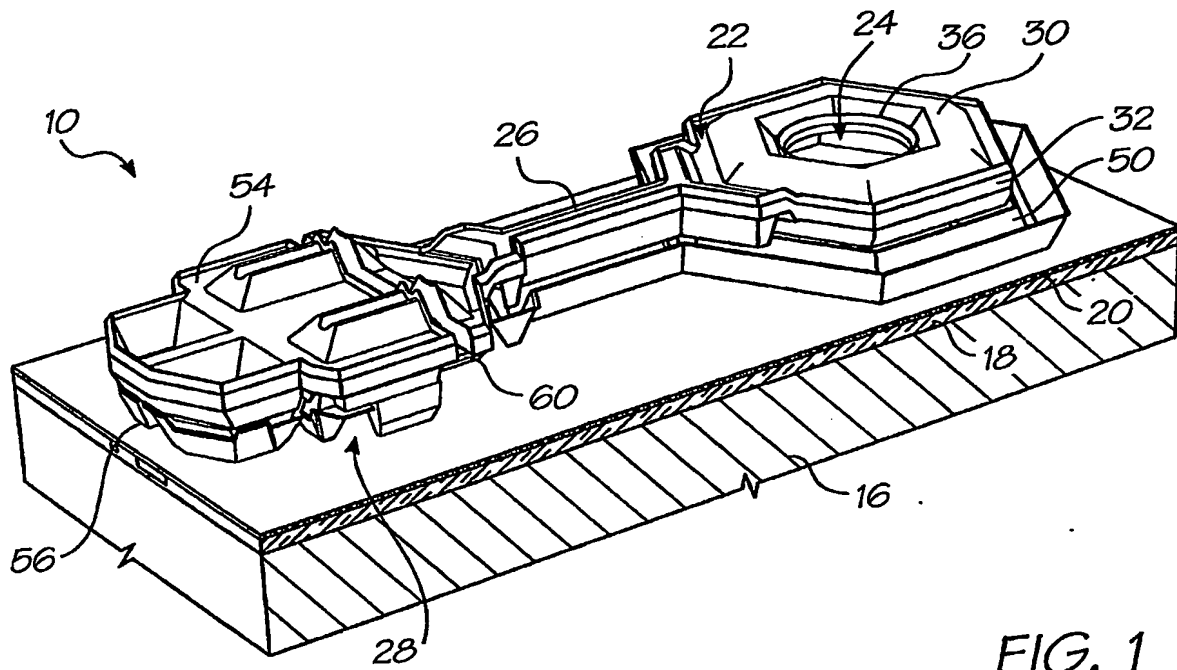


FIG. 1

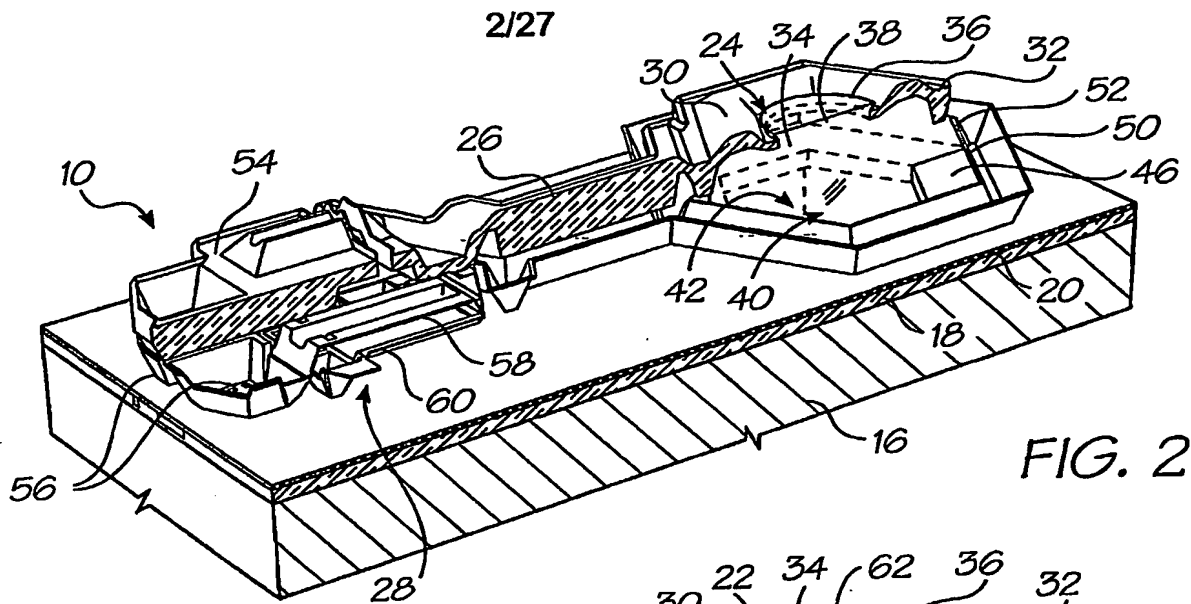


FIG. 2

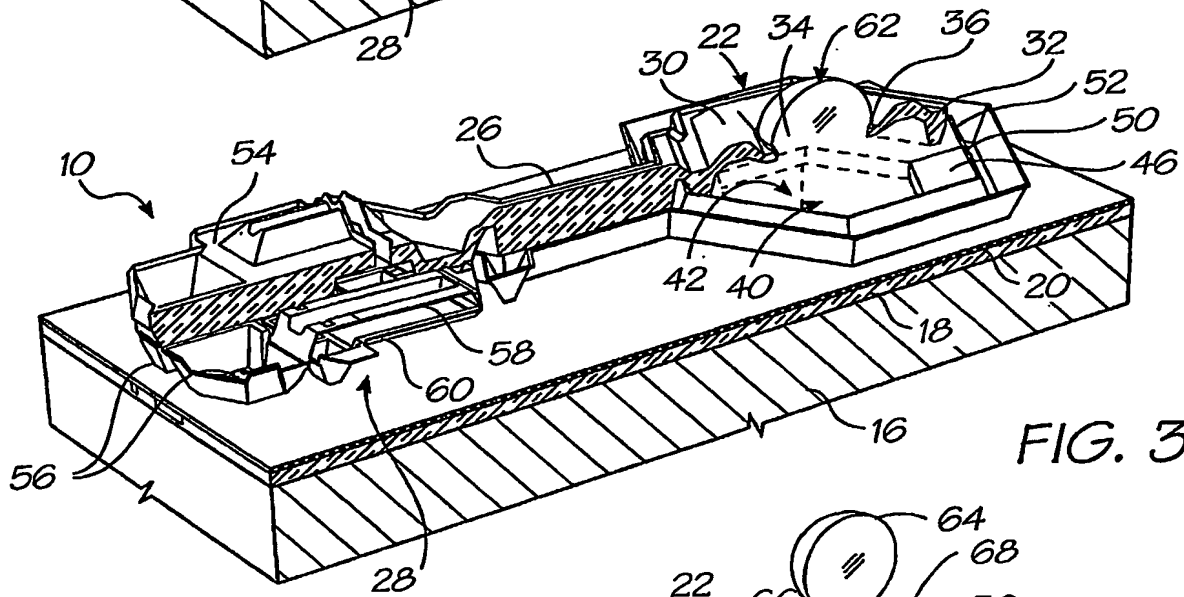


FIG. 3

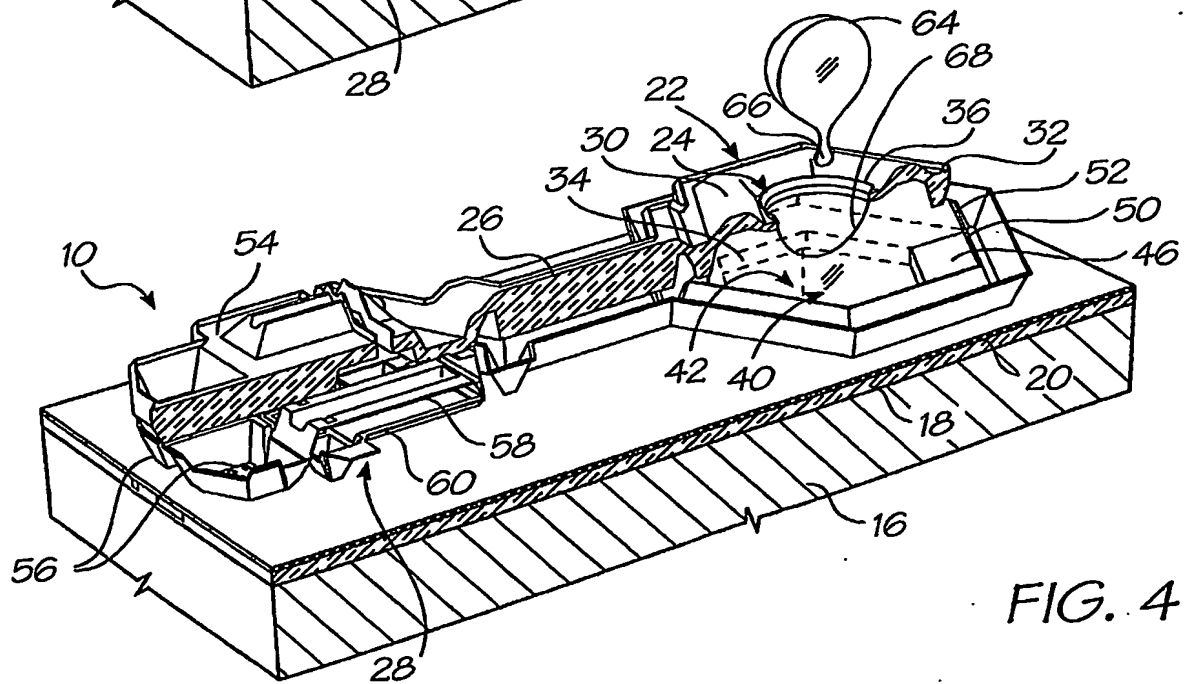


FIG. 4

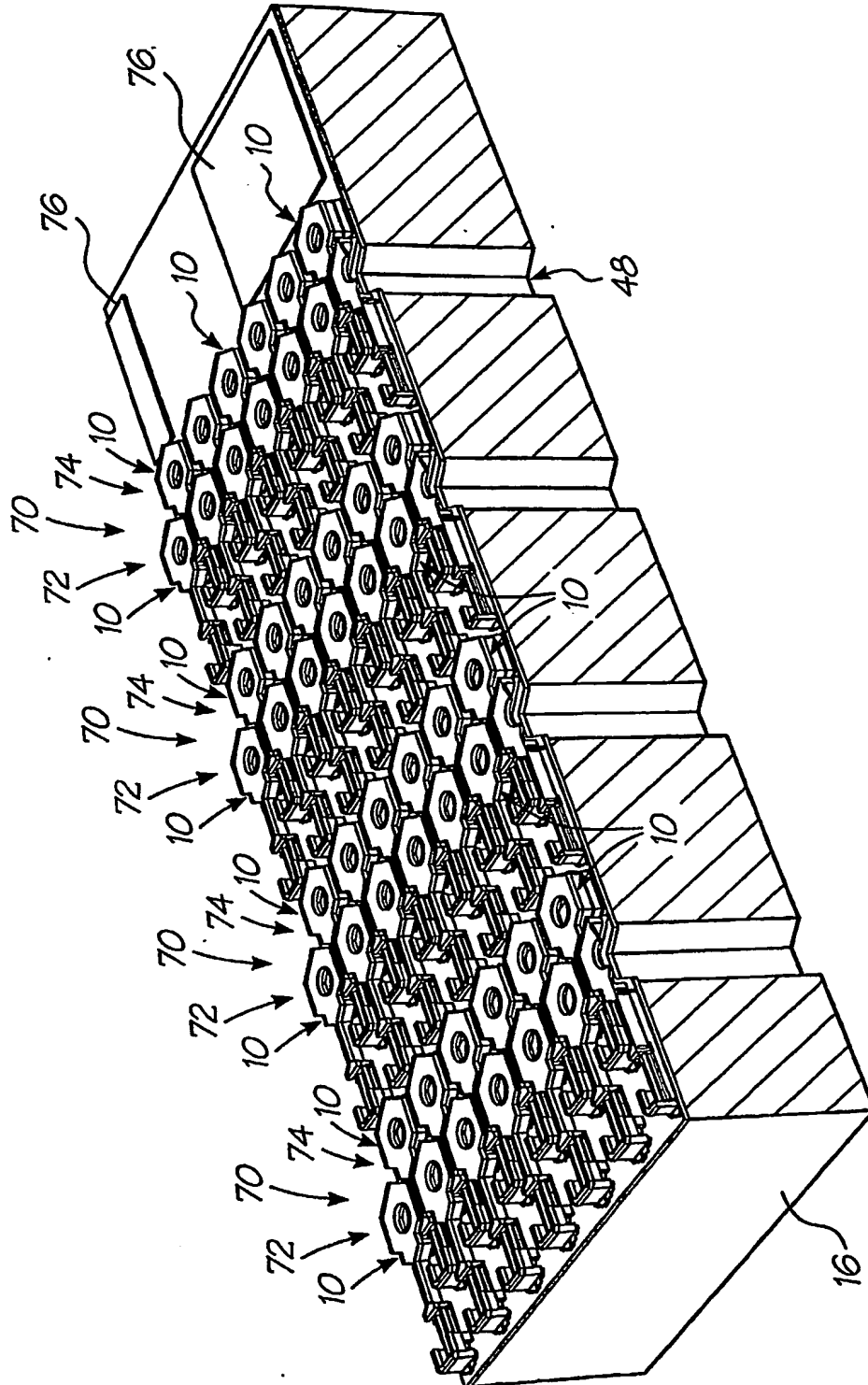


FIG. 5

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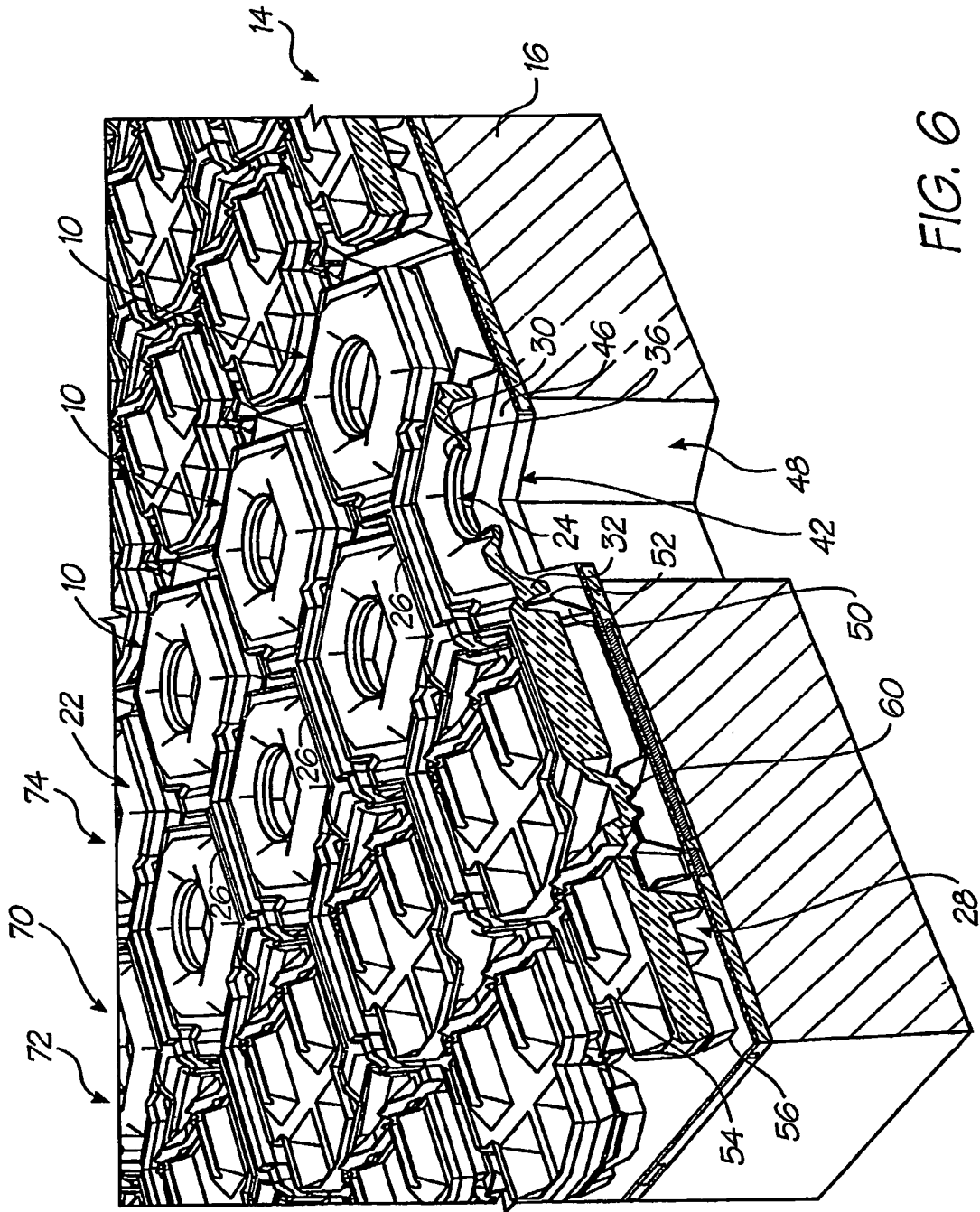


FIG. 6

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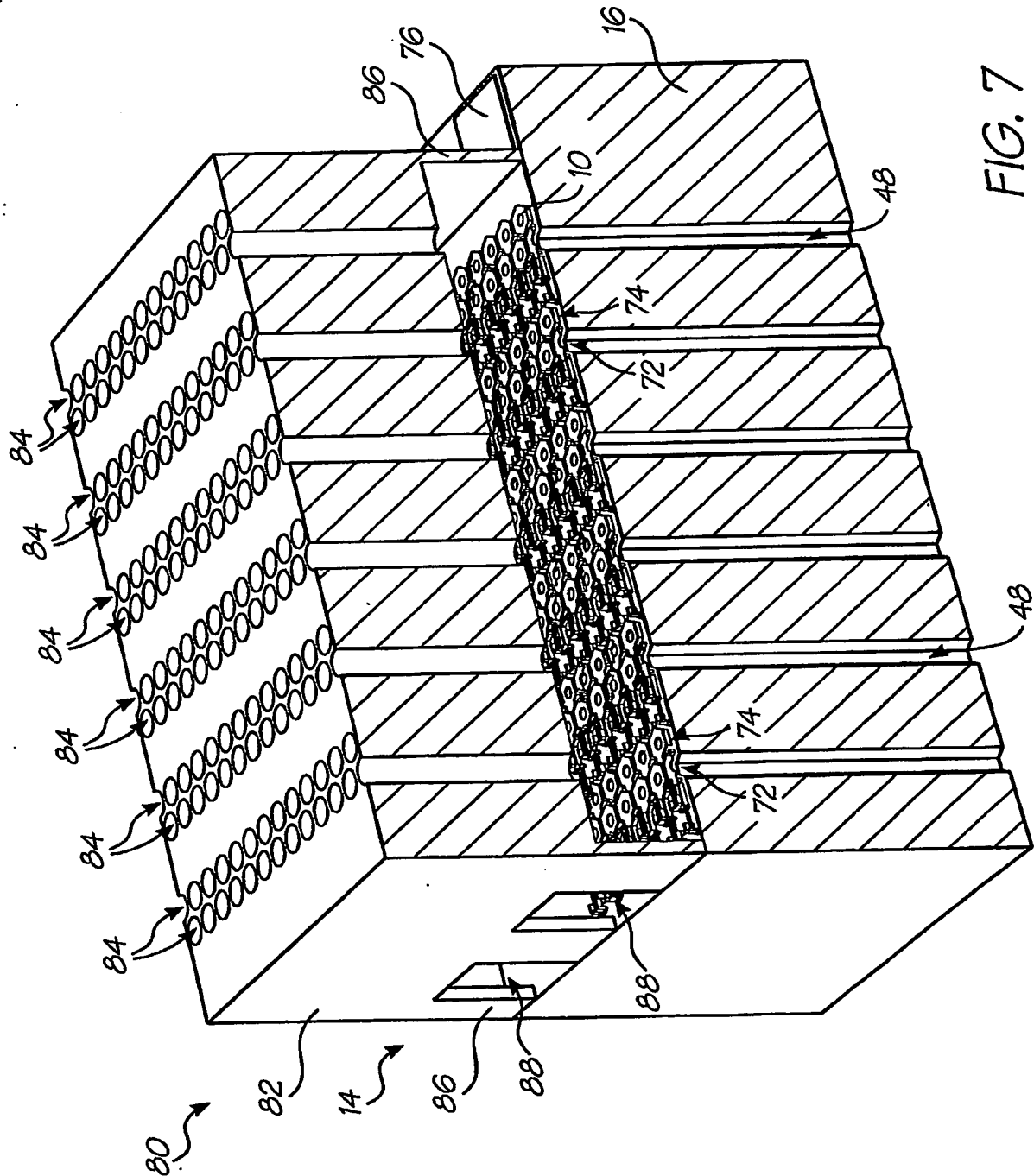


FIG. 7

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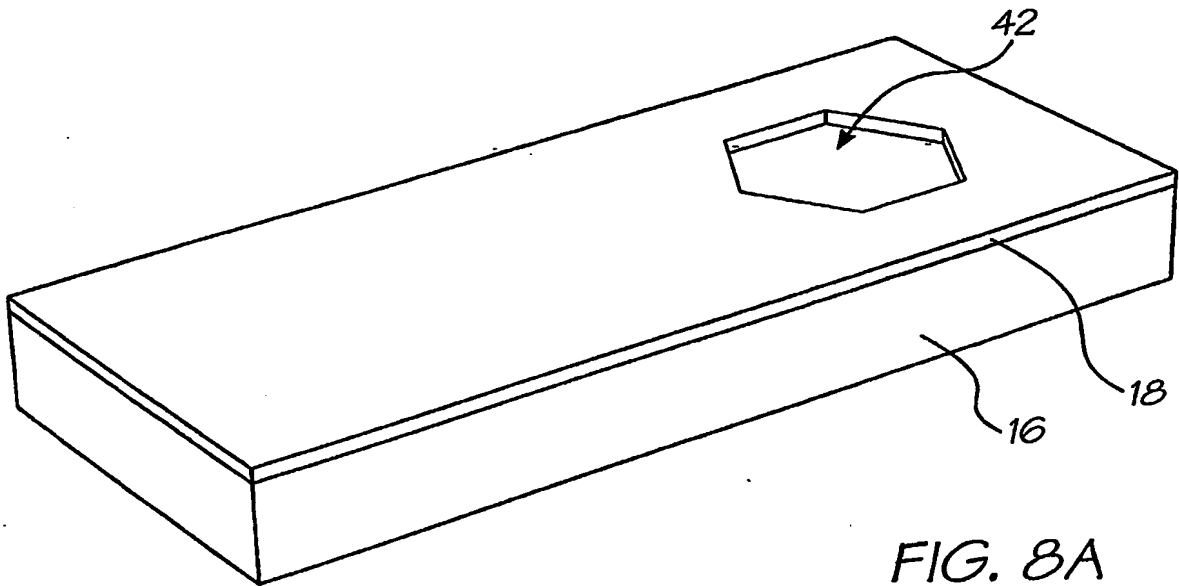


FIG. 8A

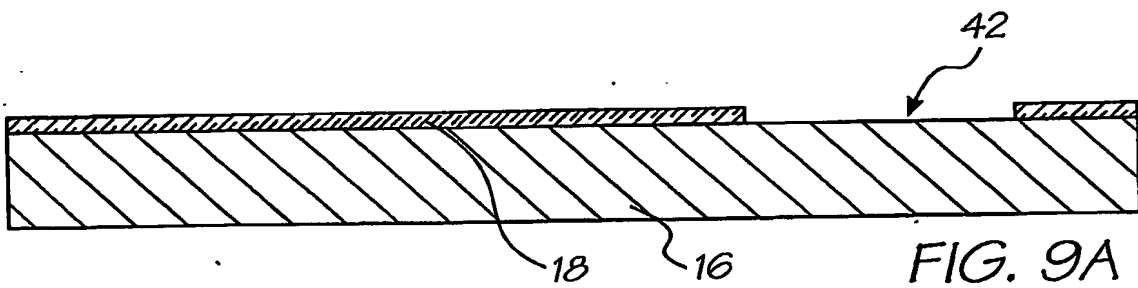


FIG. 9A

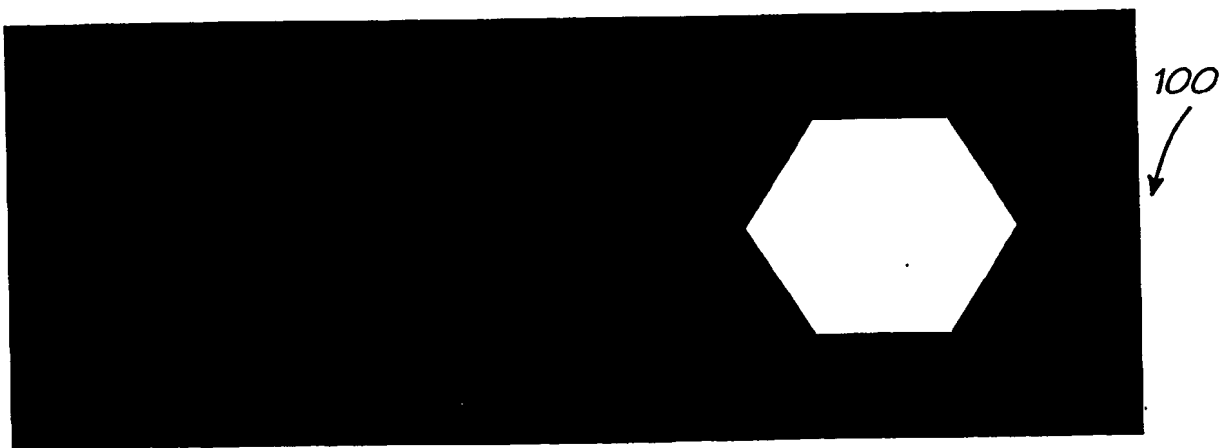
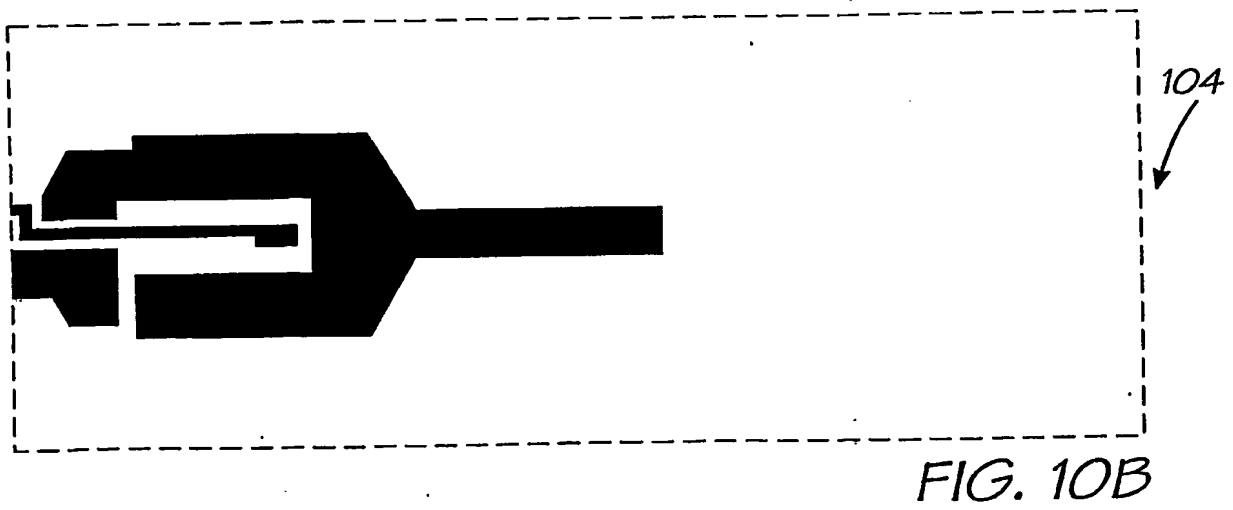
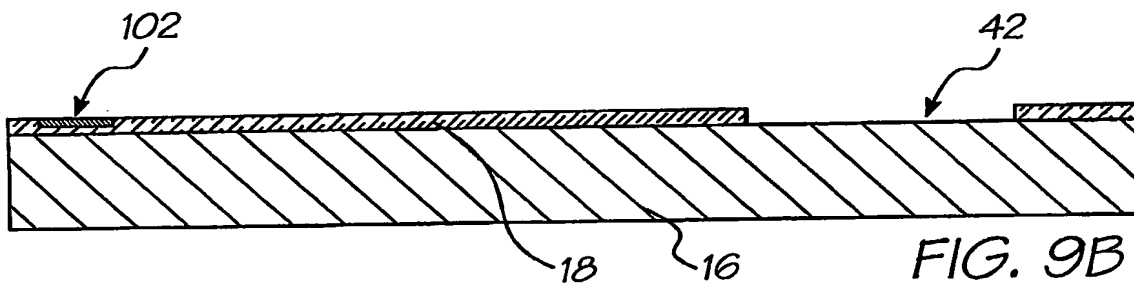
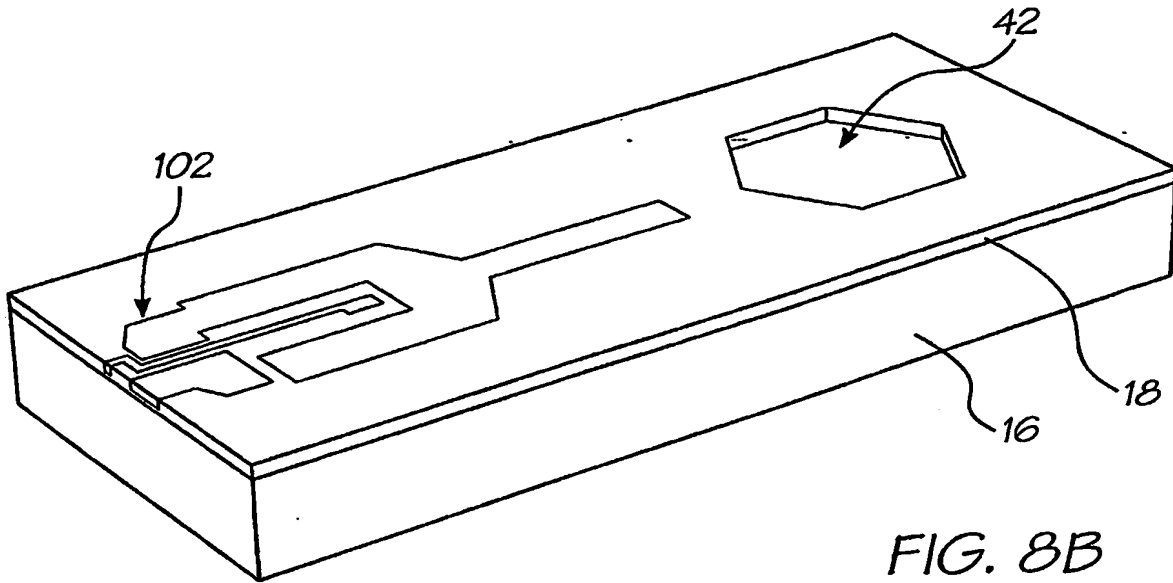
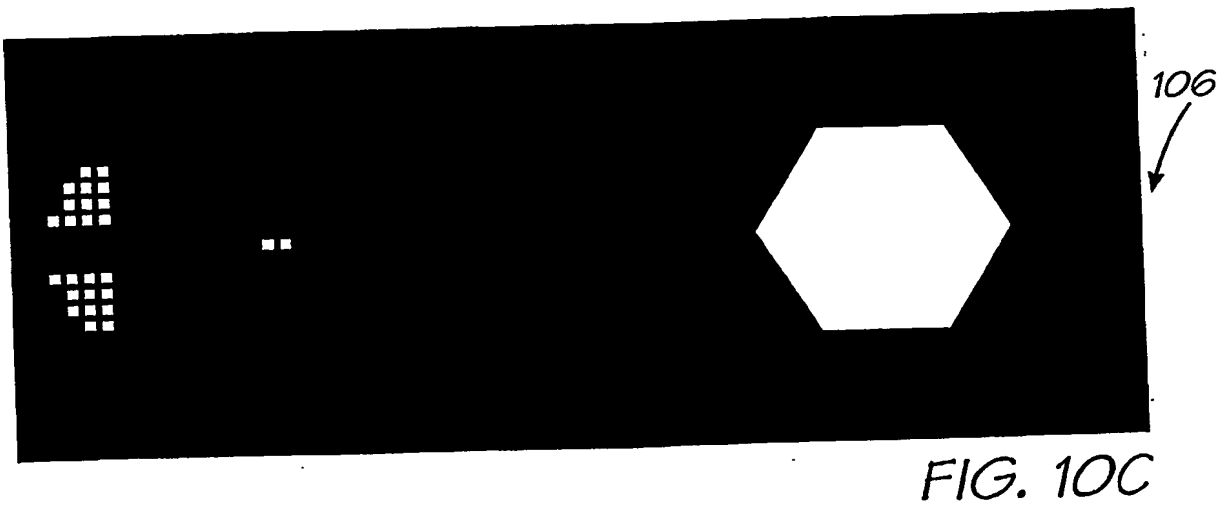
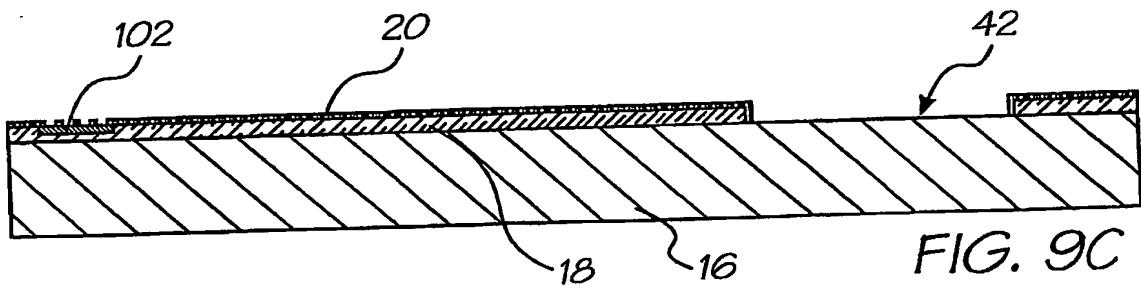
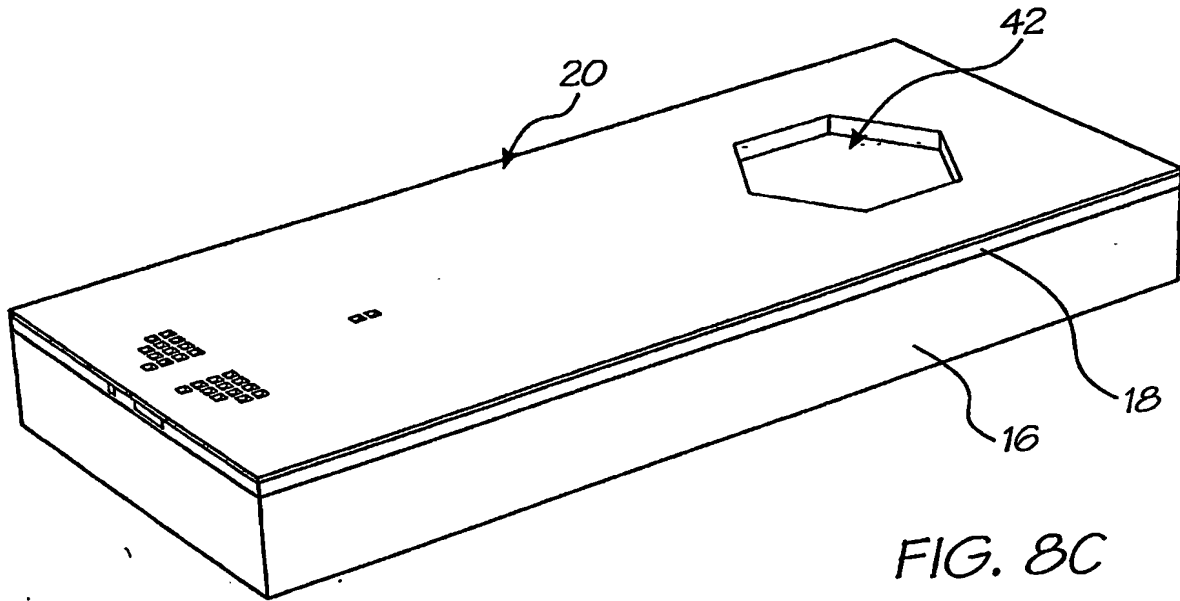


FIG. 10A

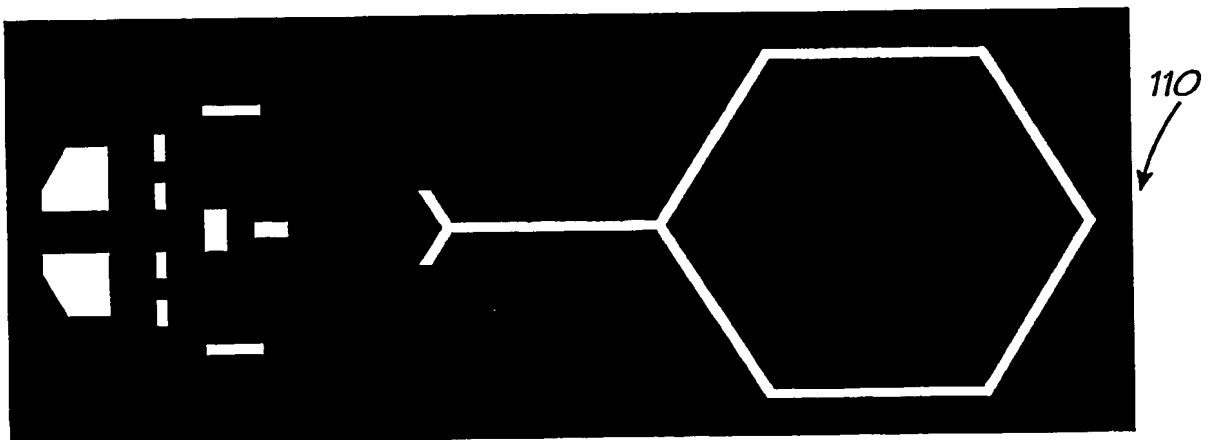
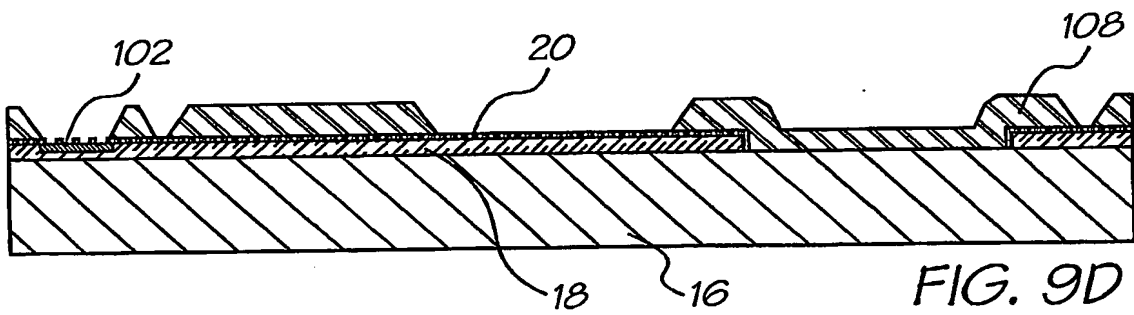
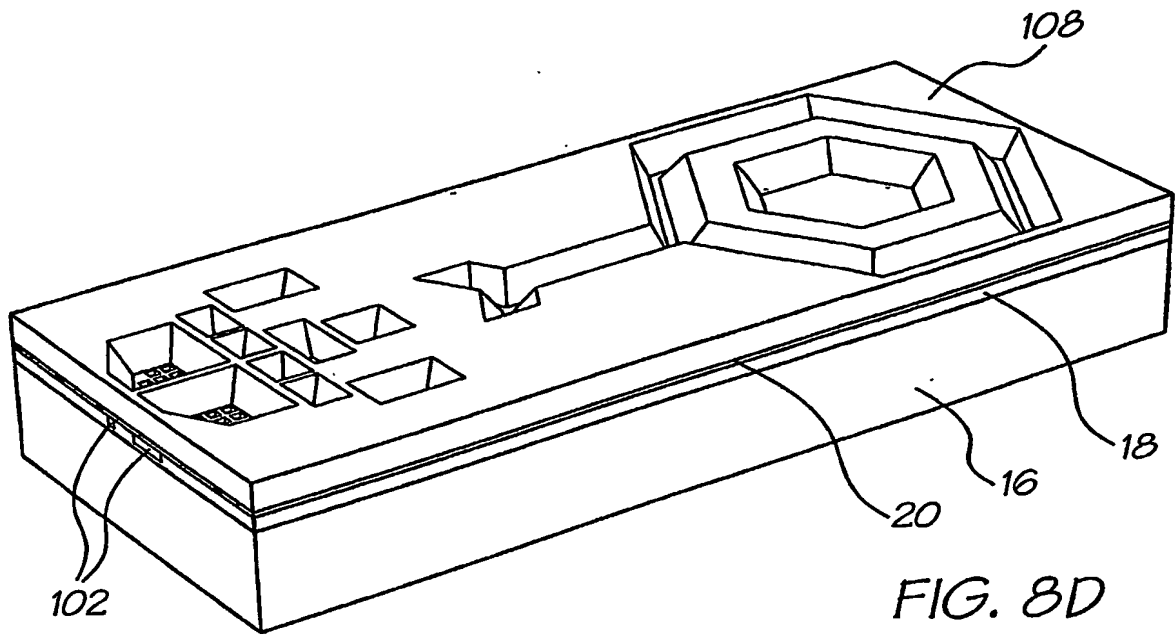
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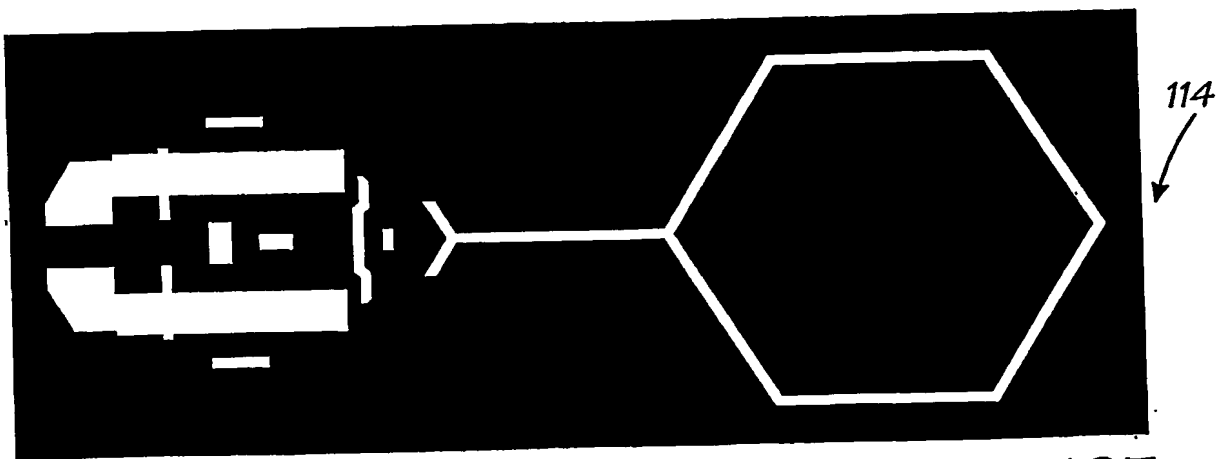
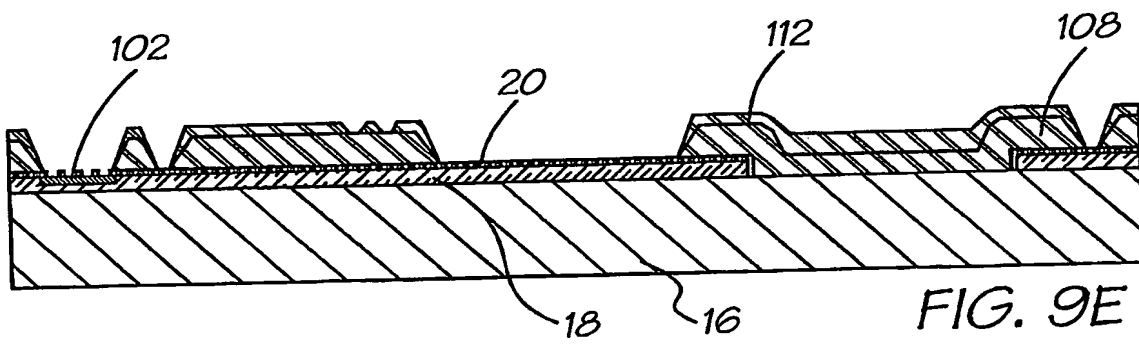
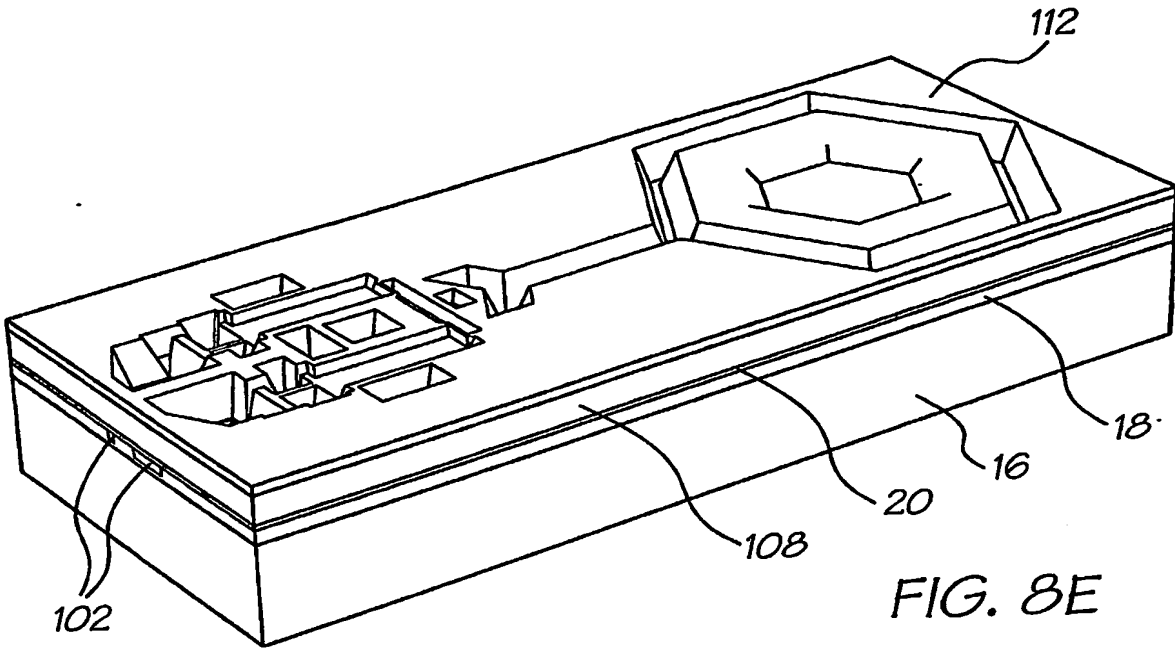


FIG. 10E

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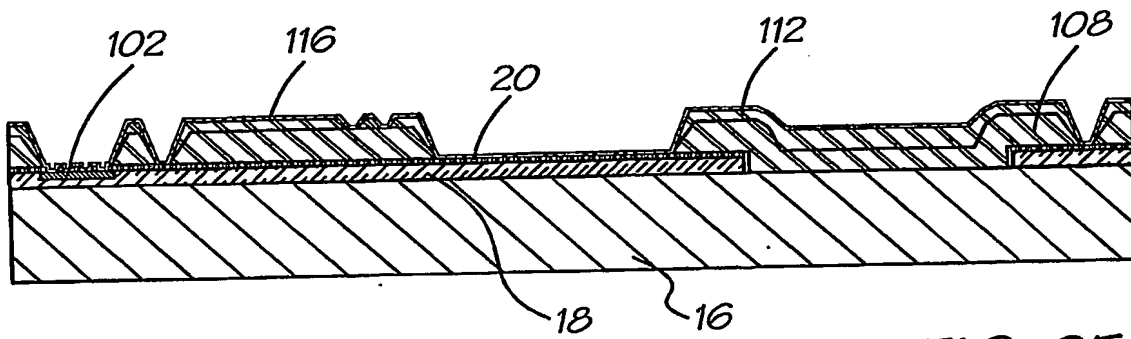
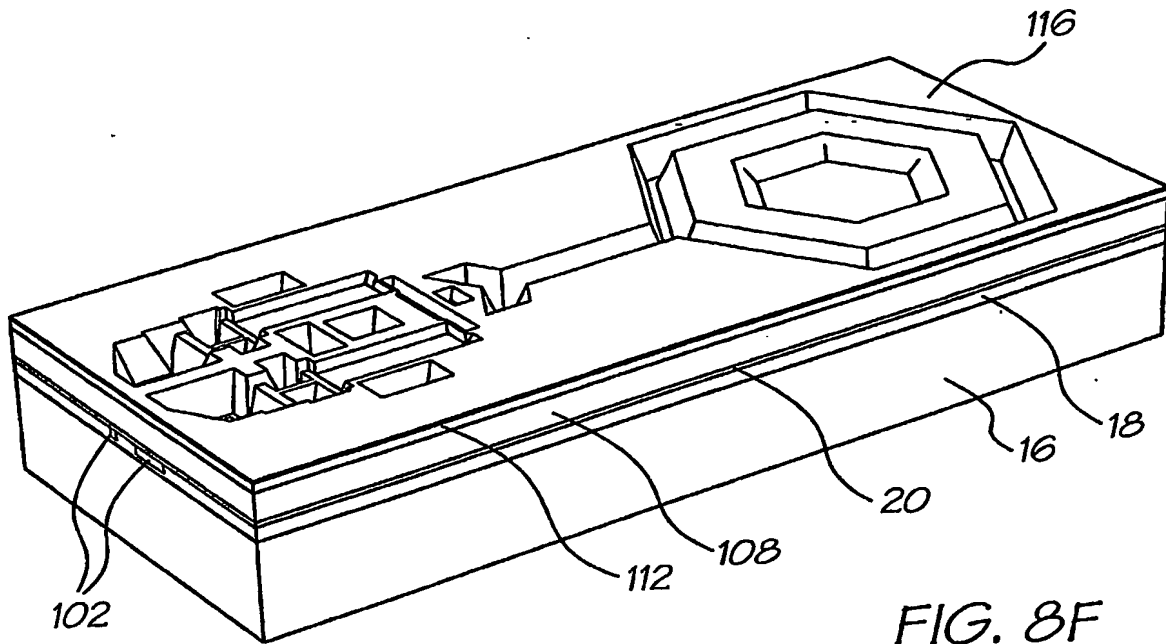
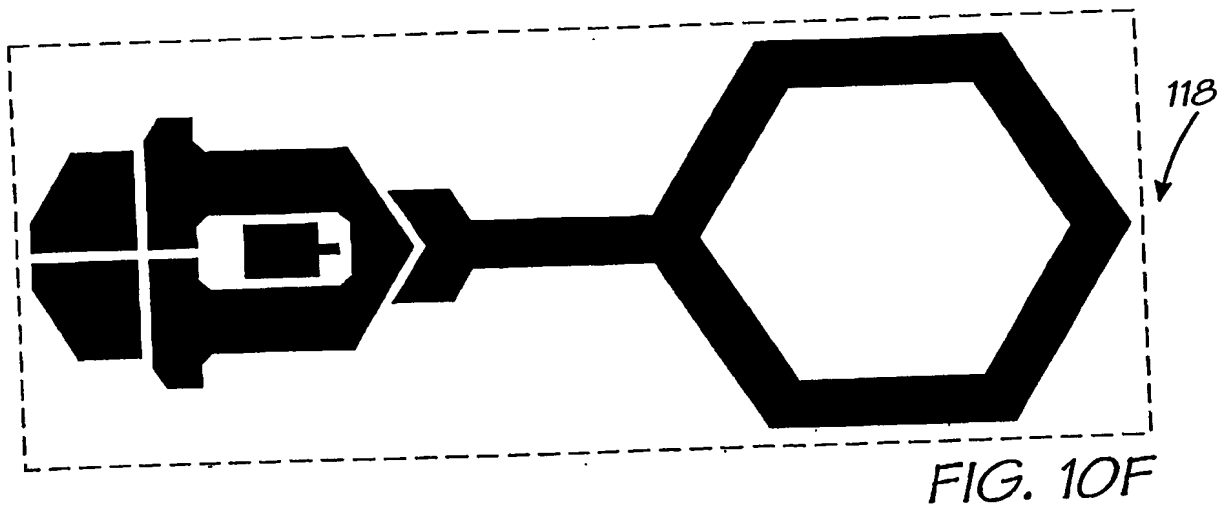
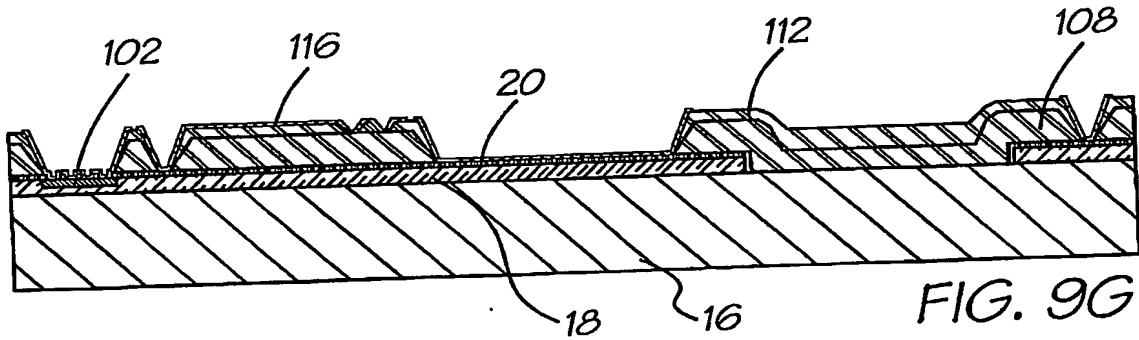
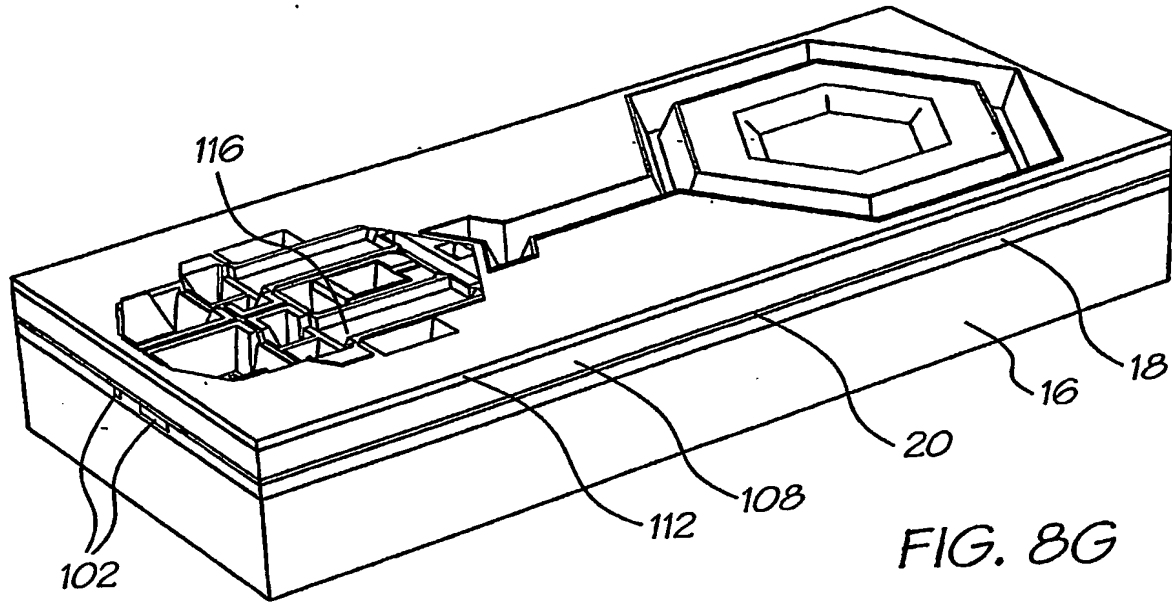


FIG. 9F

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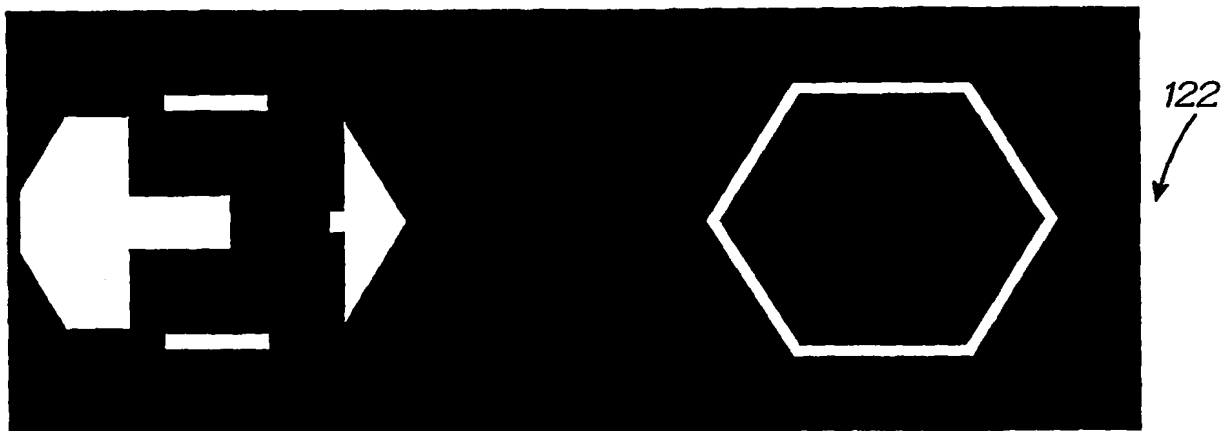
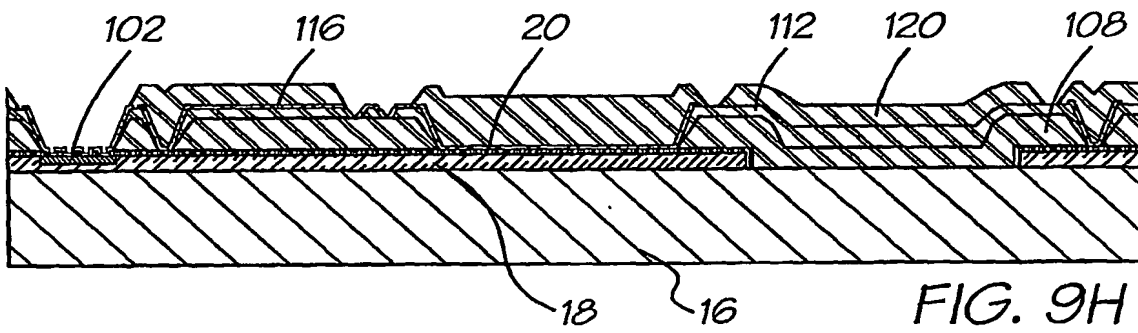
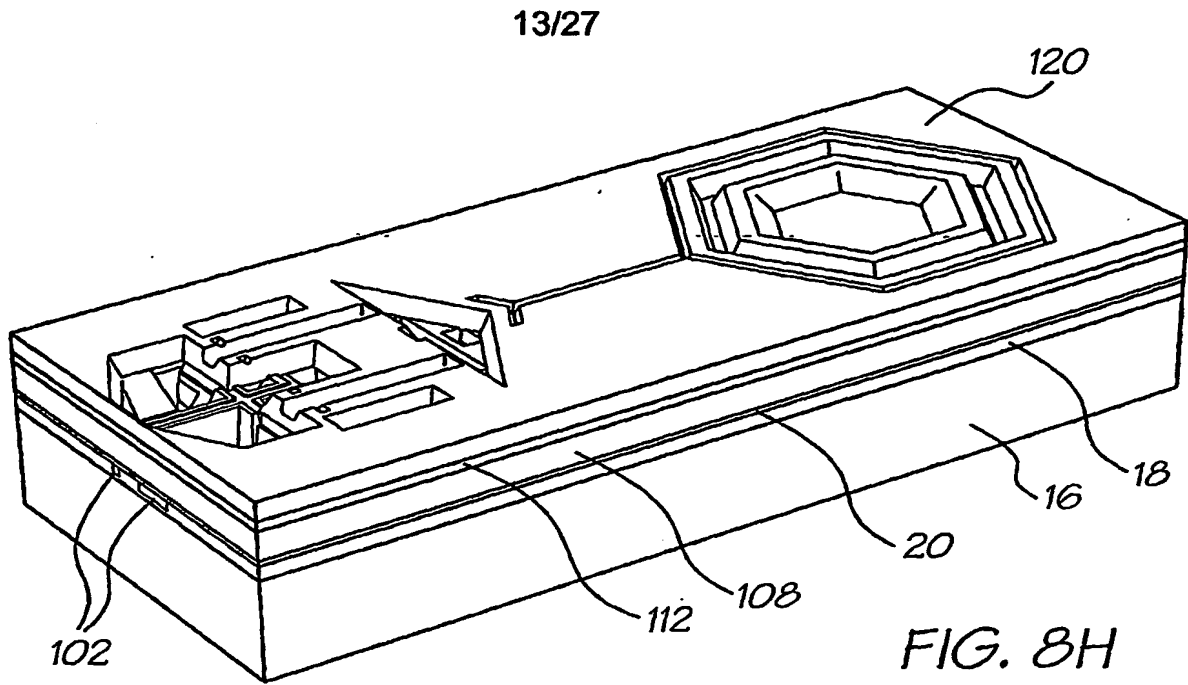


FIG. 10G

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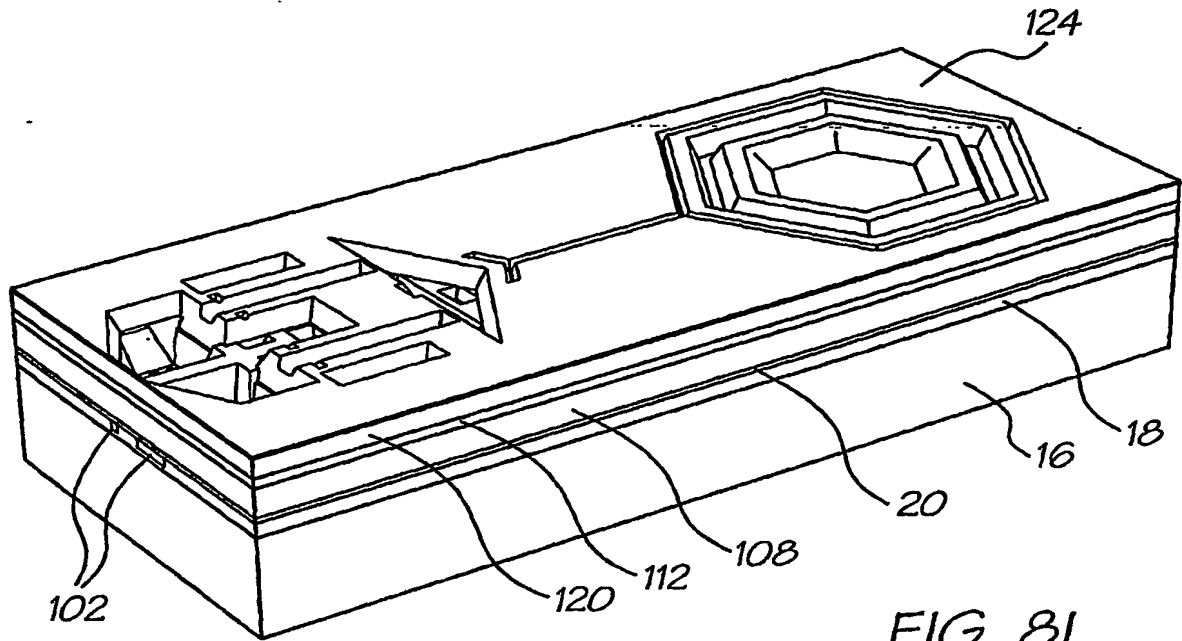


FIG. 8I

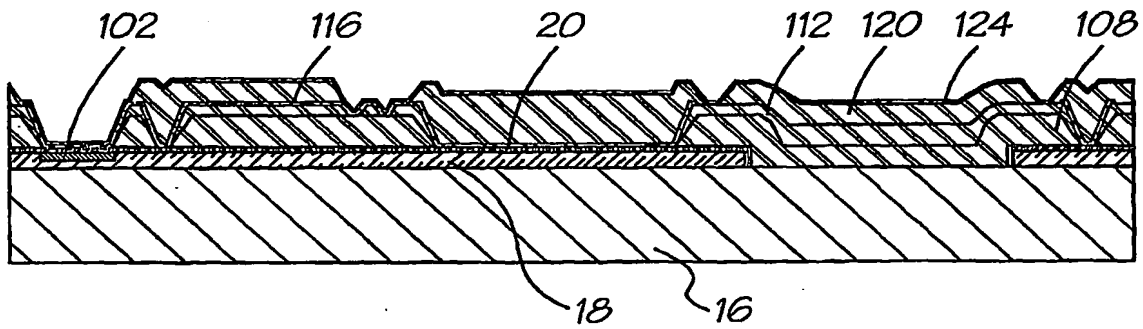
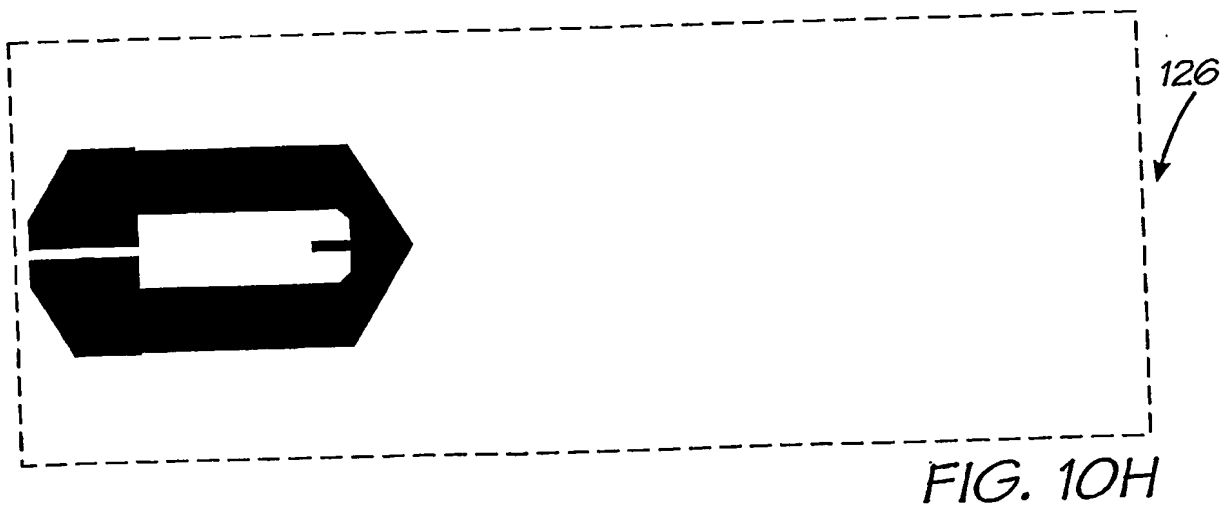
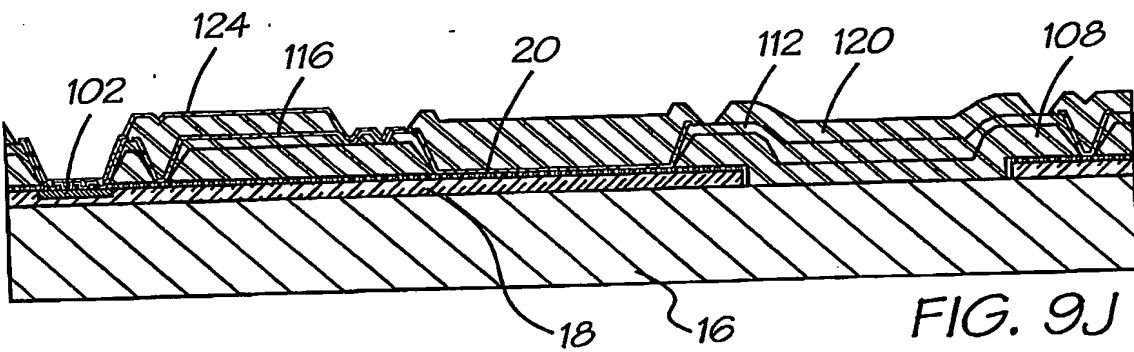
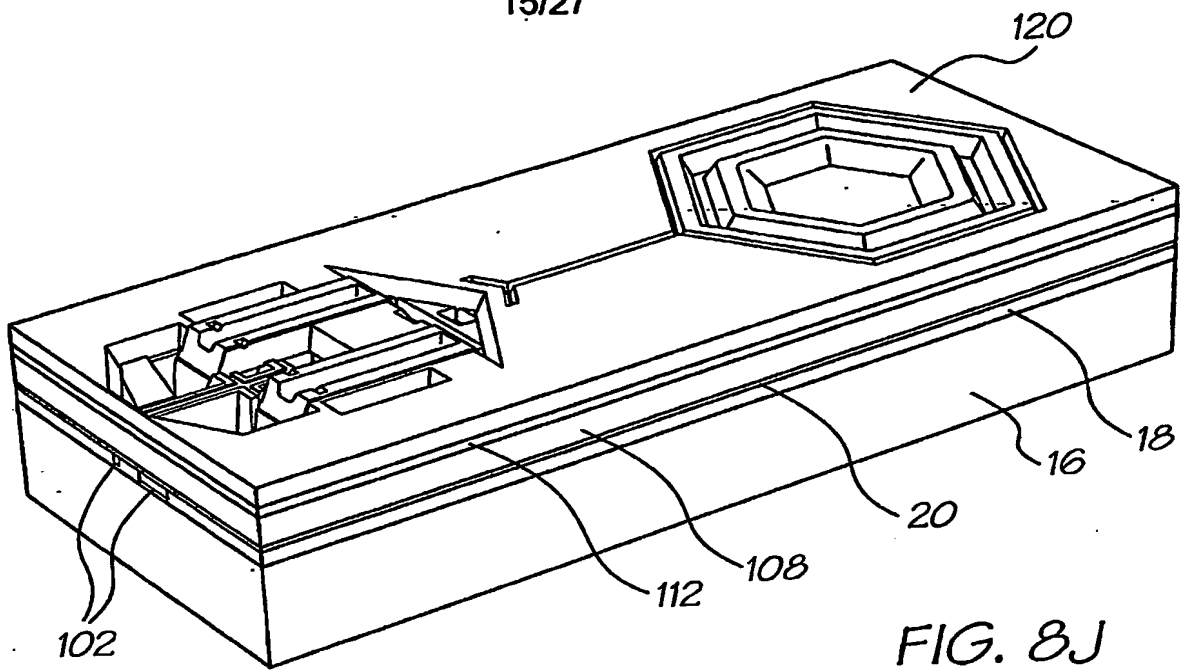
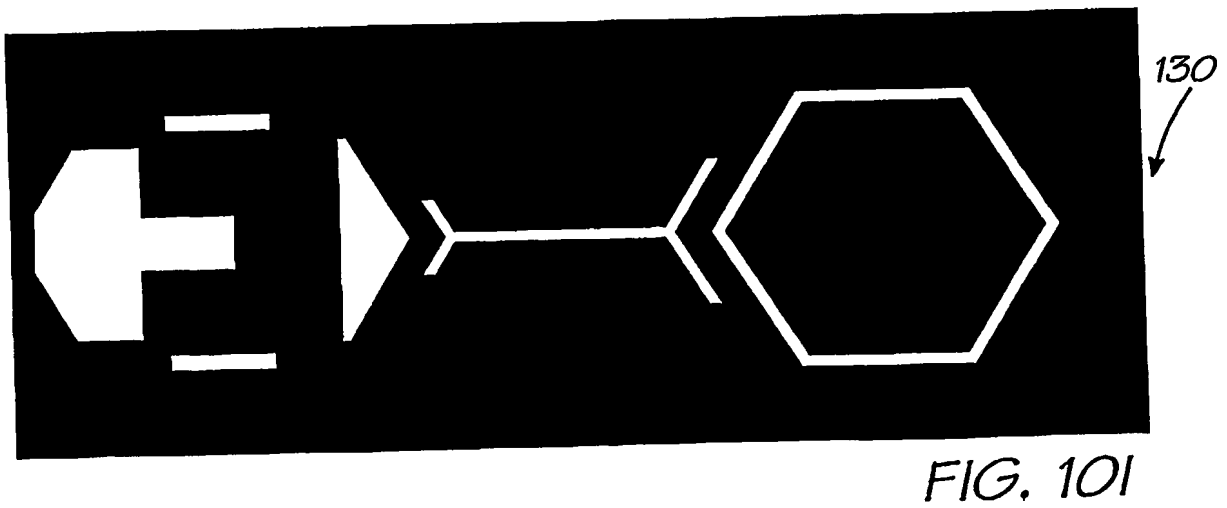
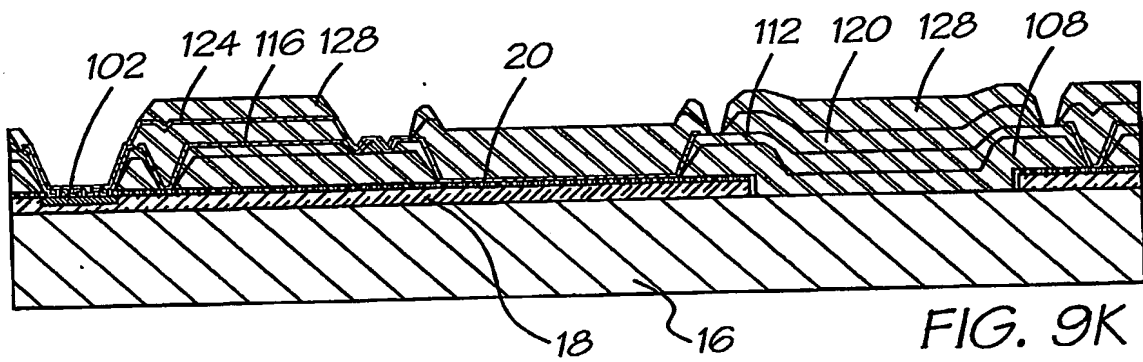
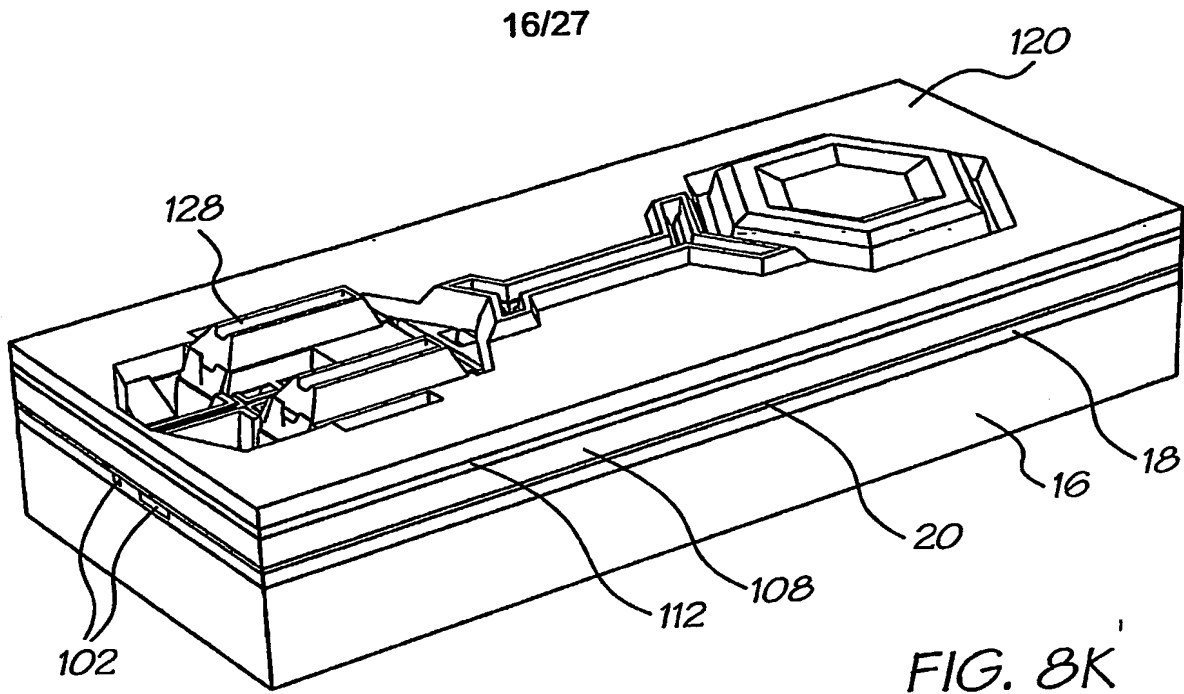


FIG. 9I

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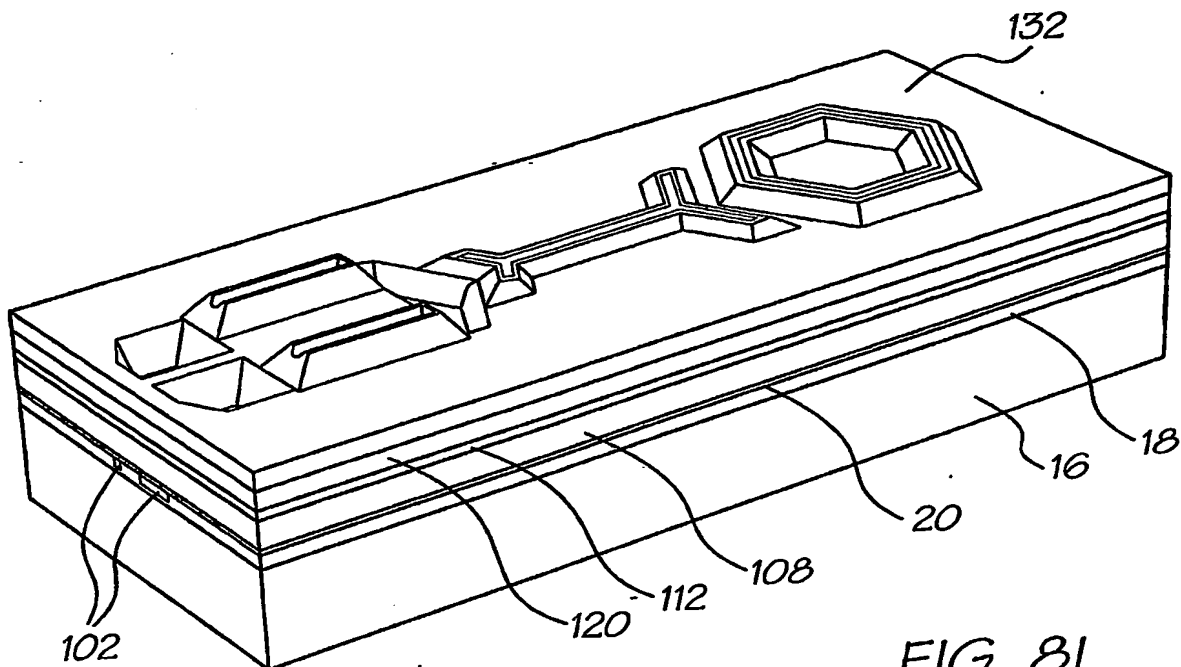


FIG. 8L

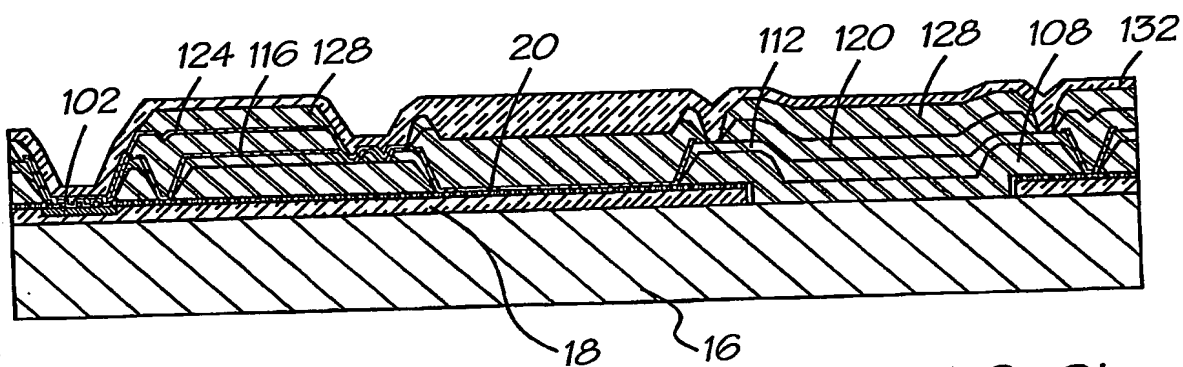
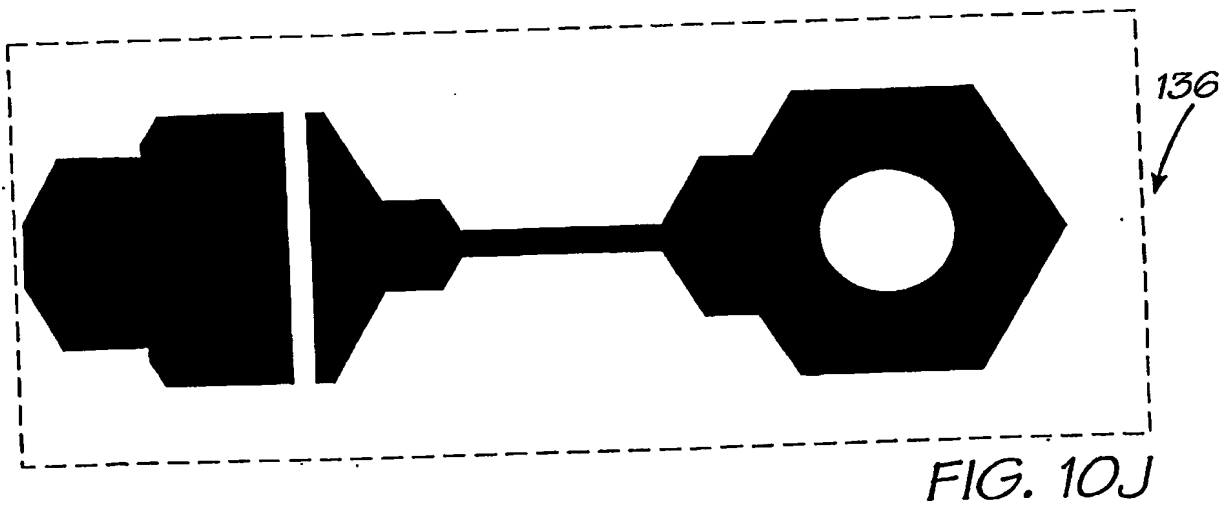
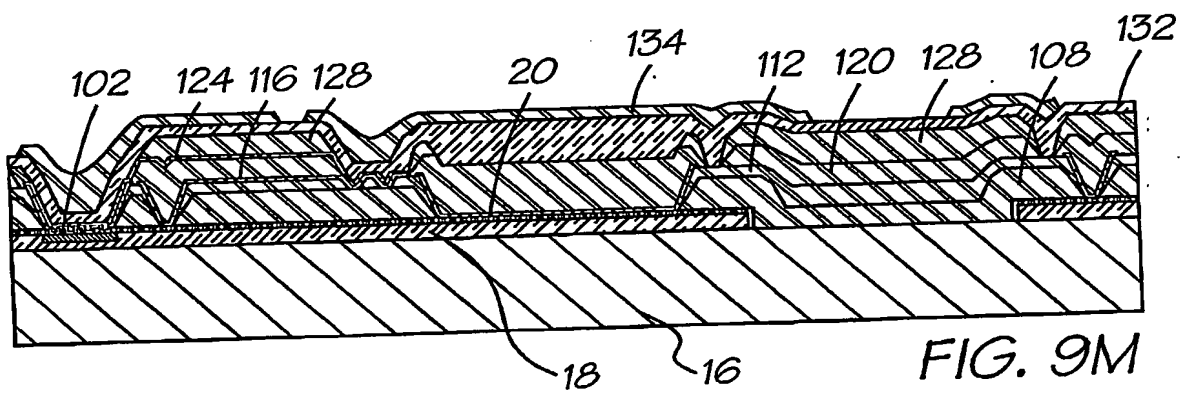
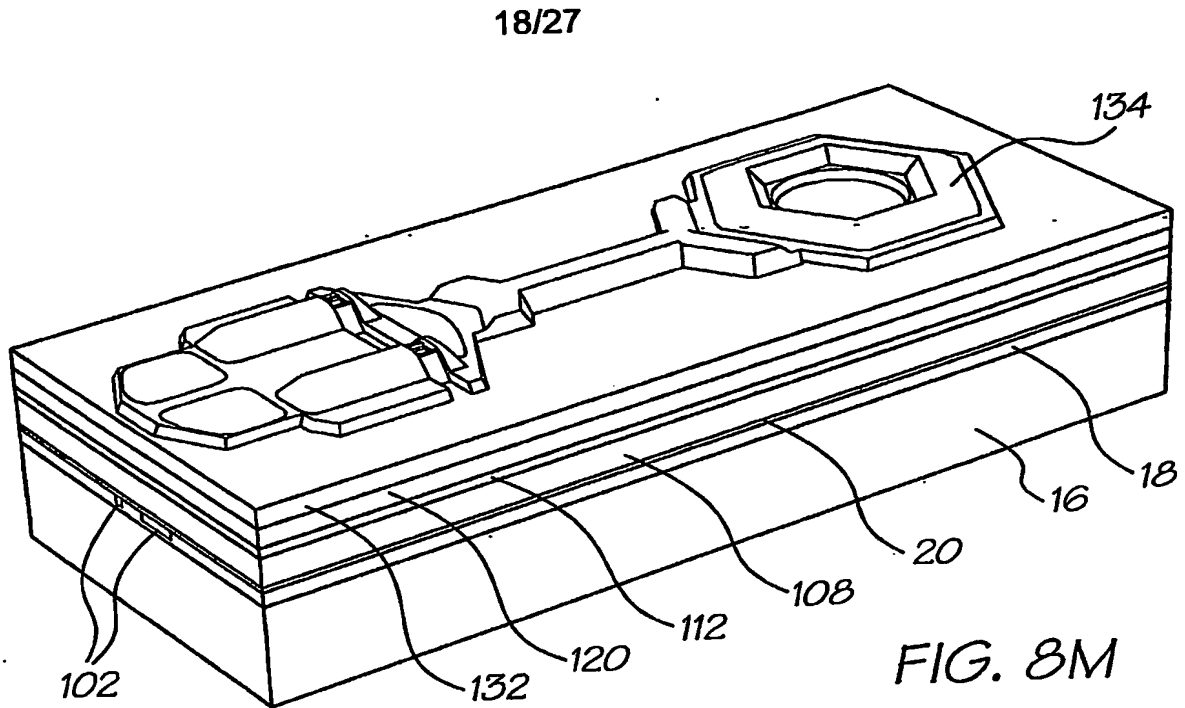
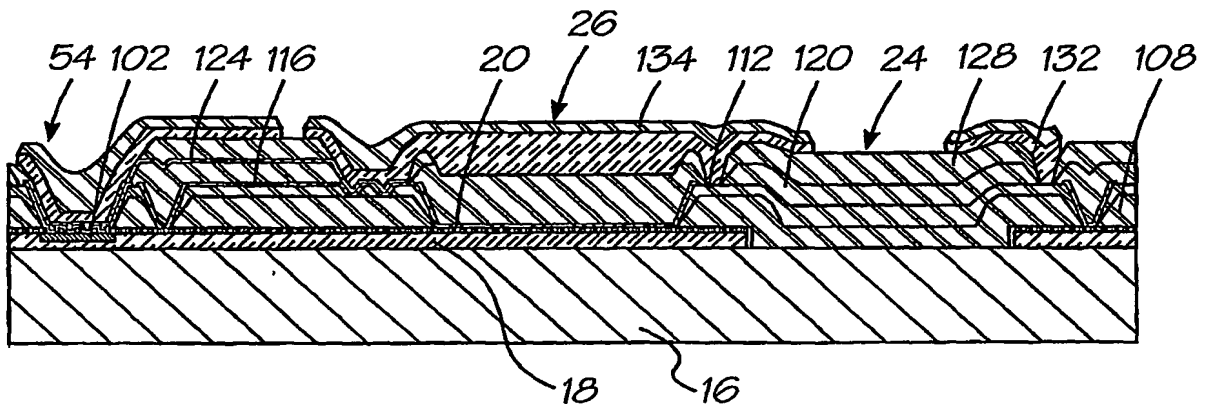
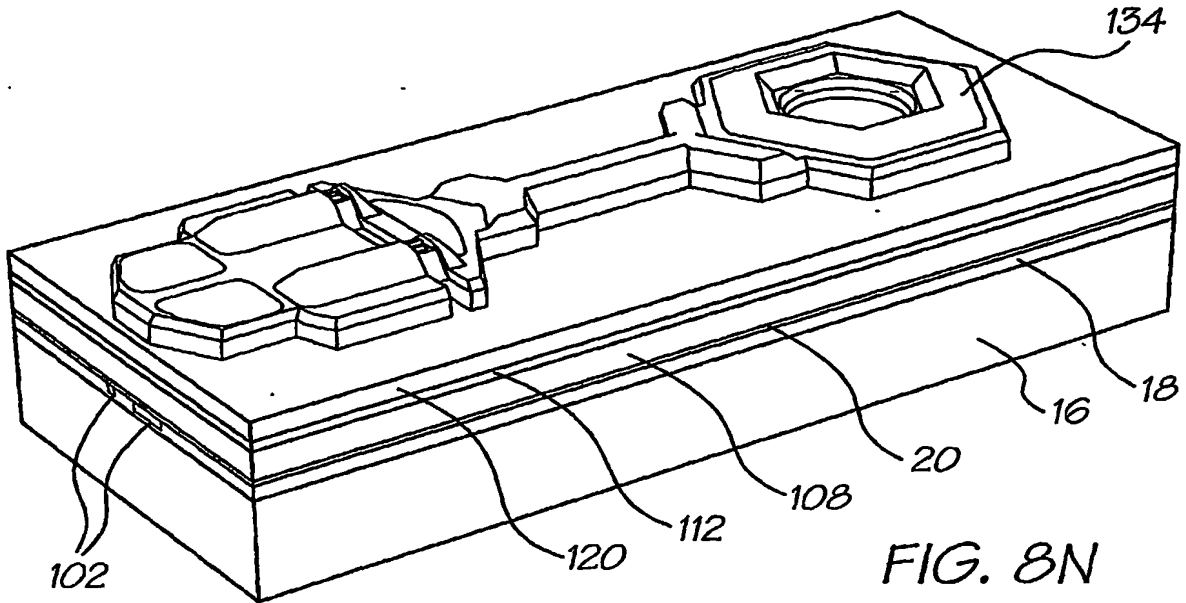
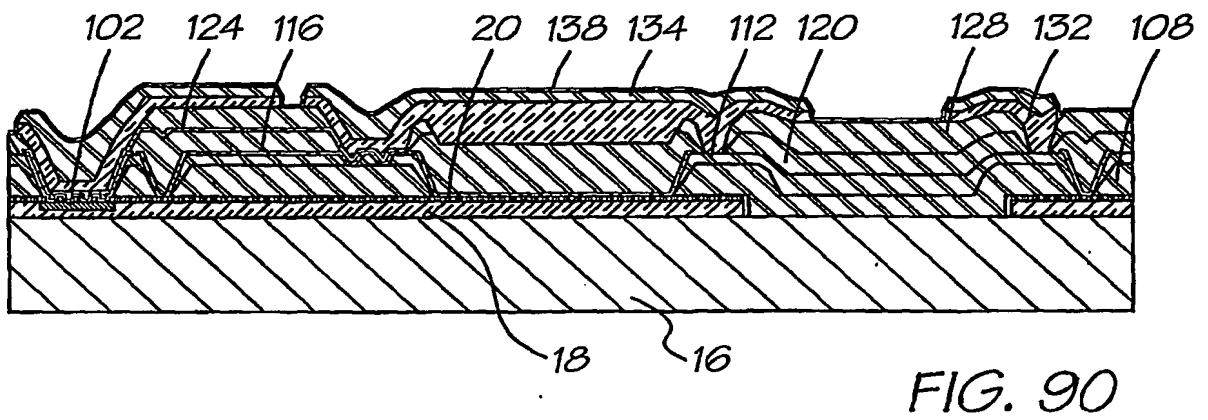
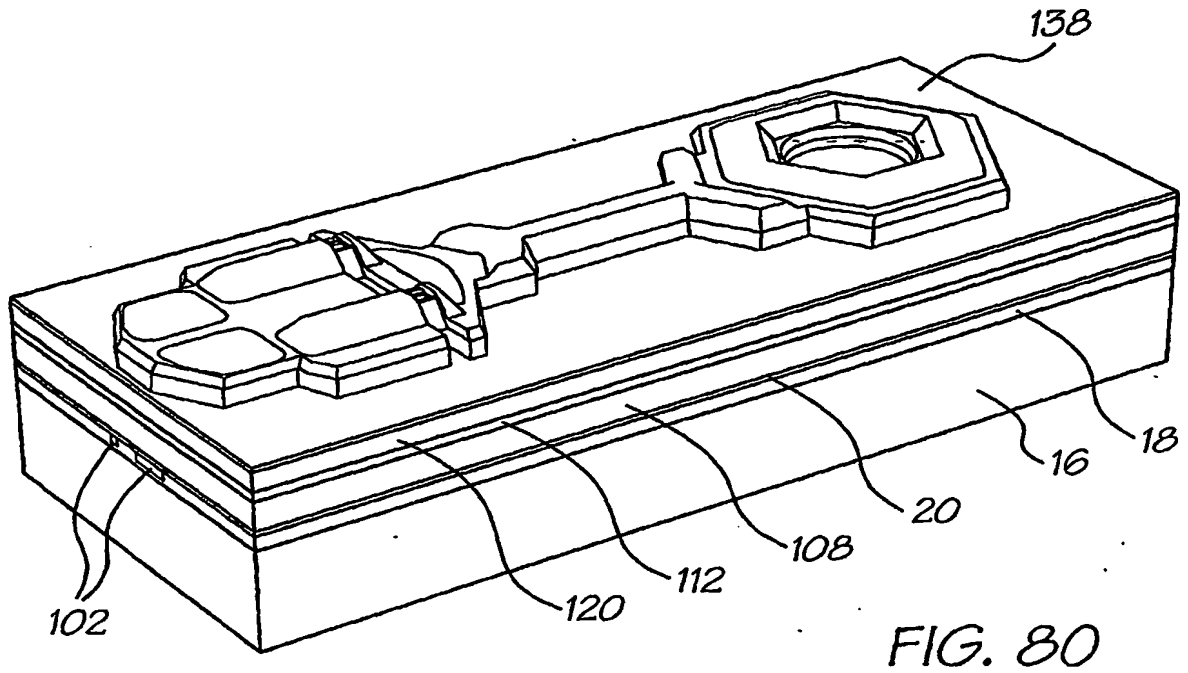


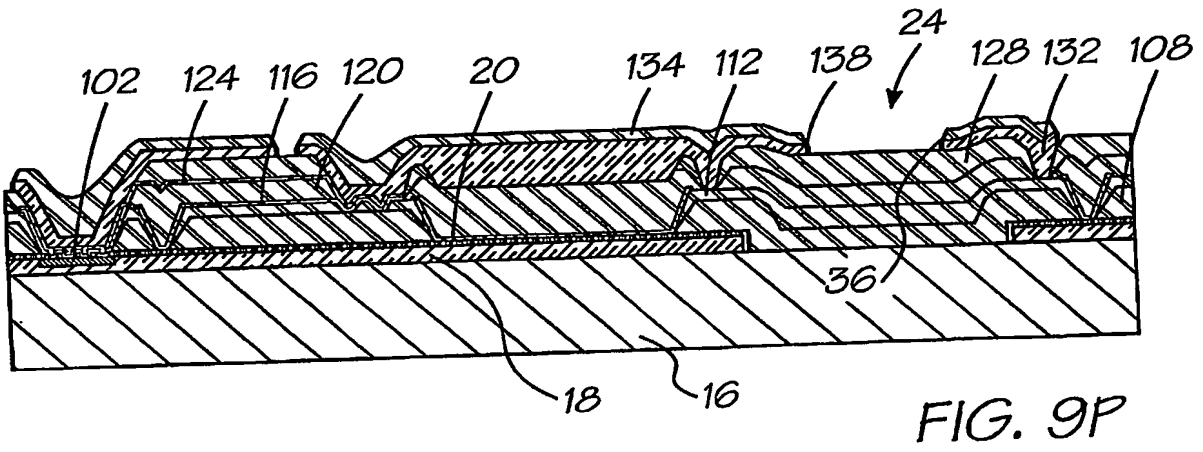
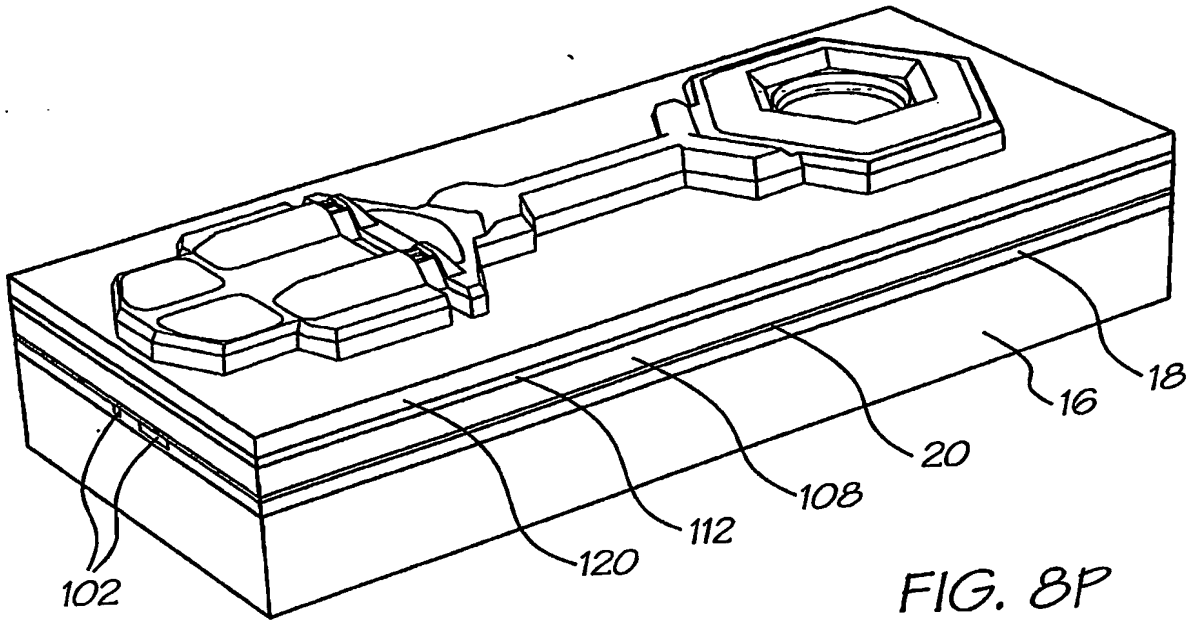
FIG. 9L



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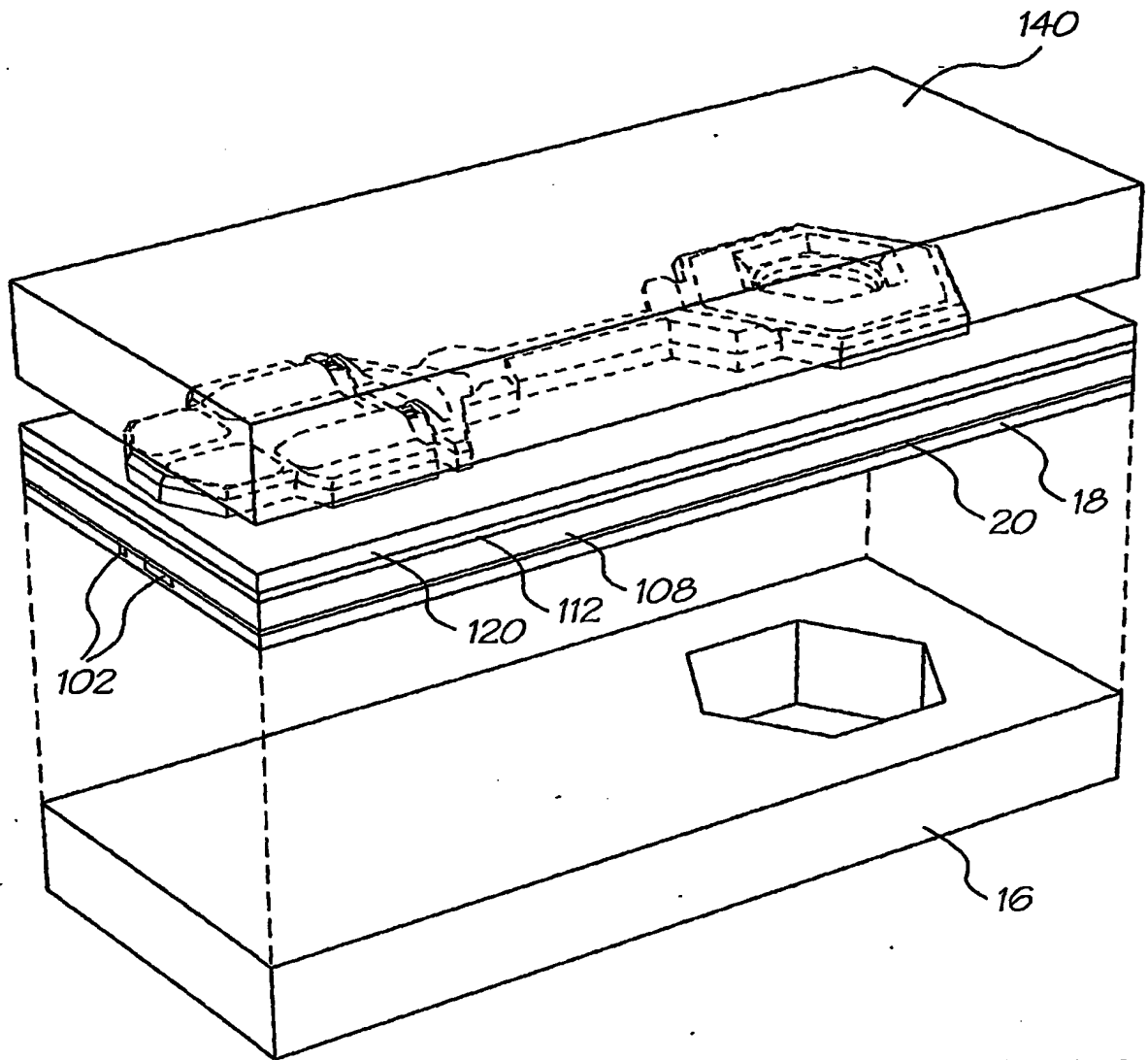


FIG. 8Q

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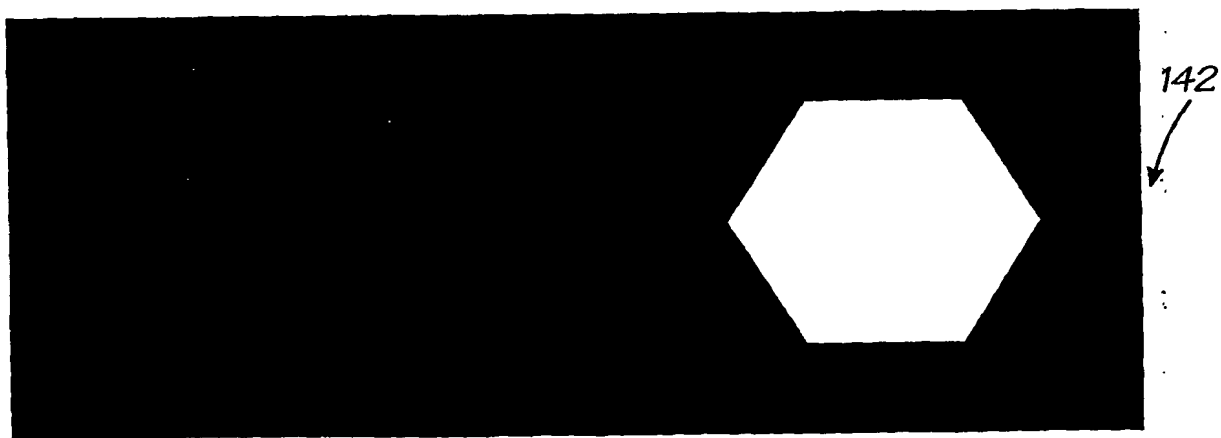
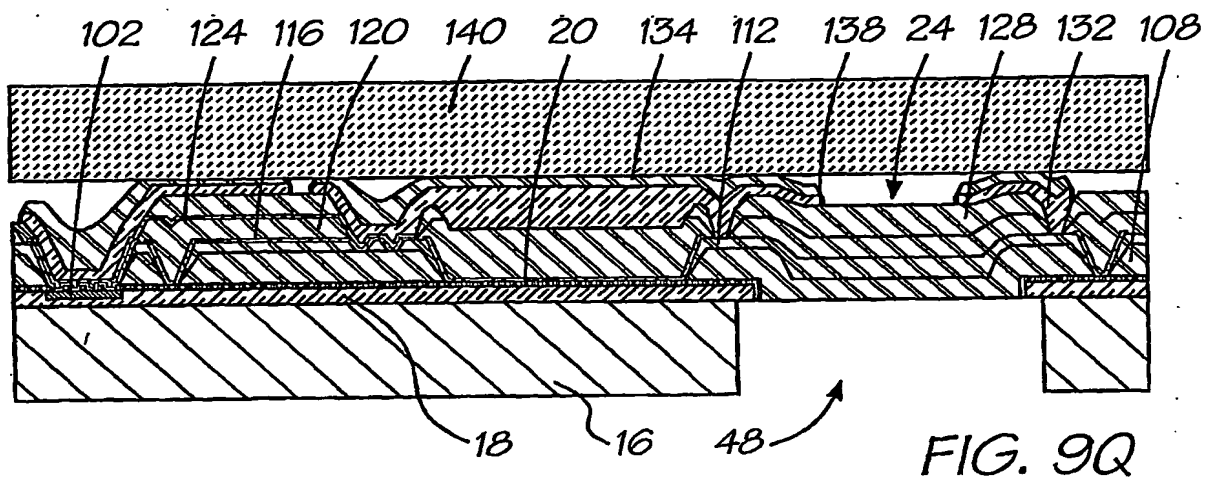
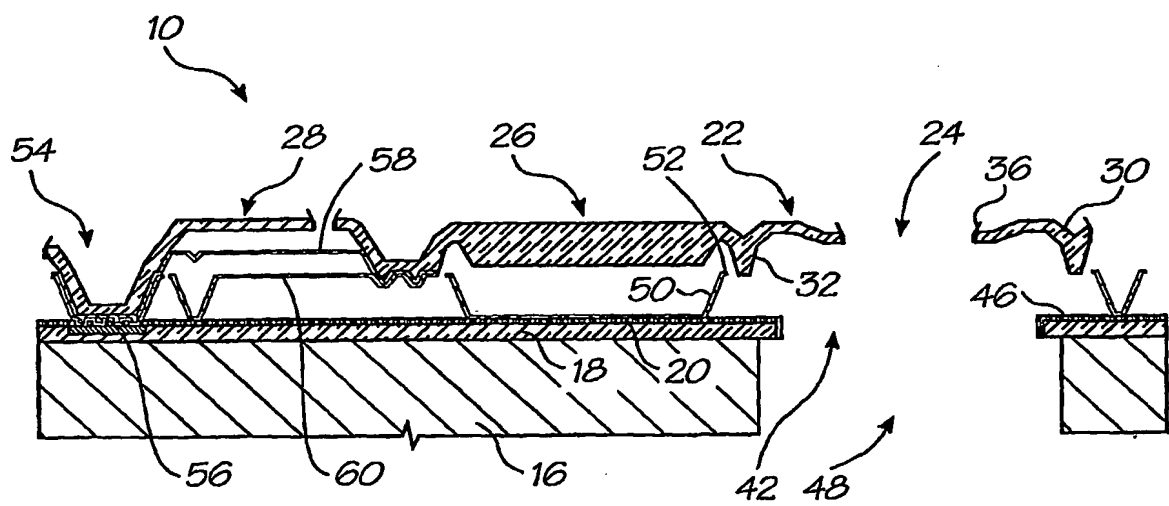
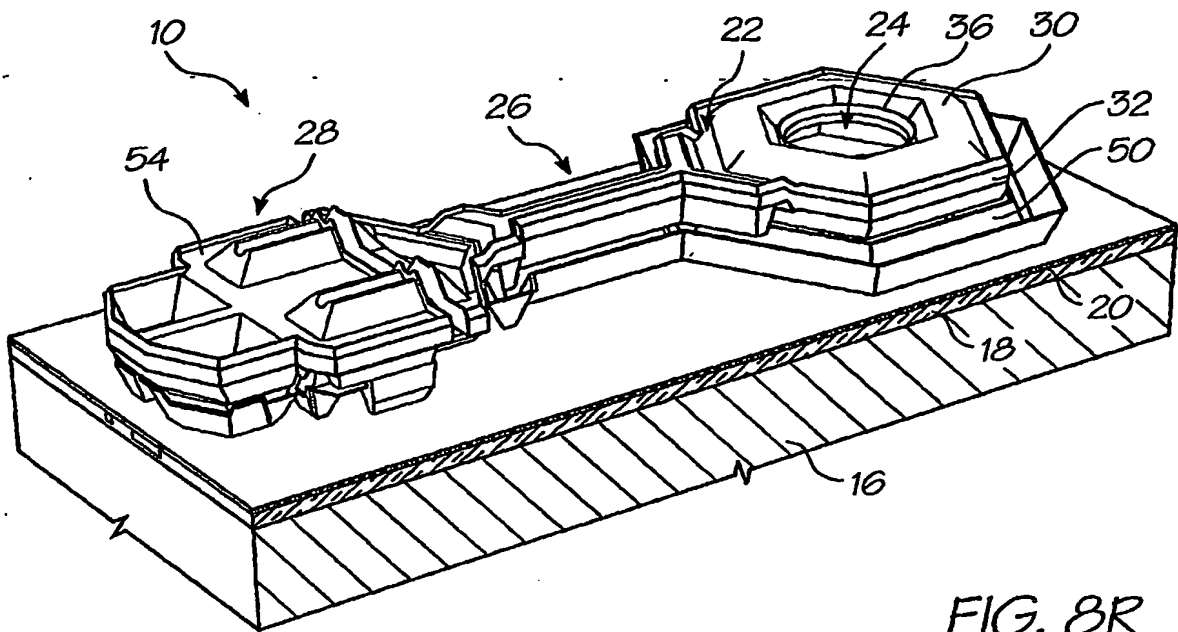


FIG. 10K

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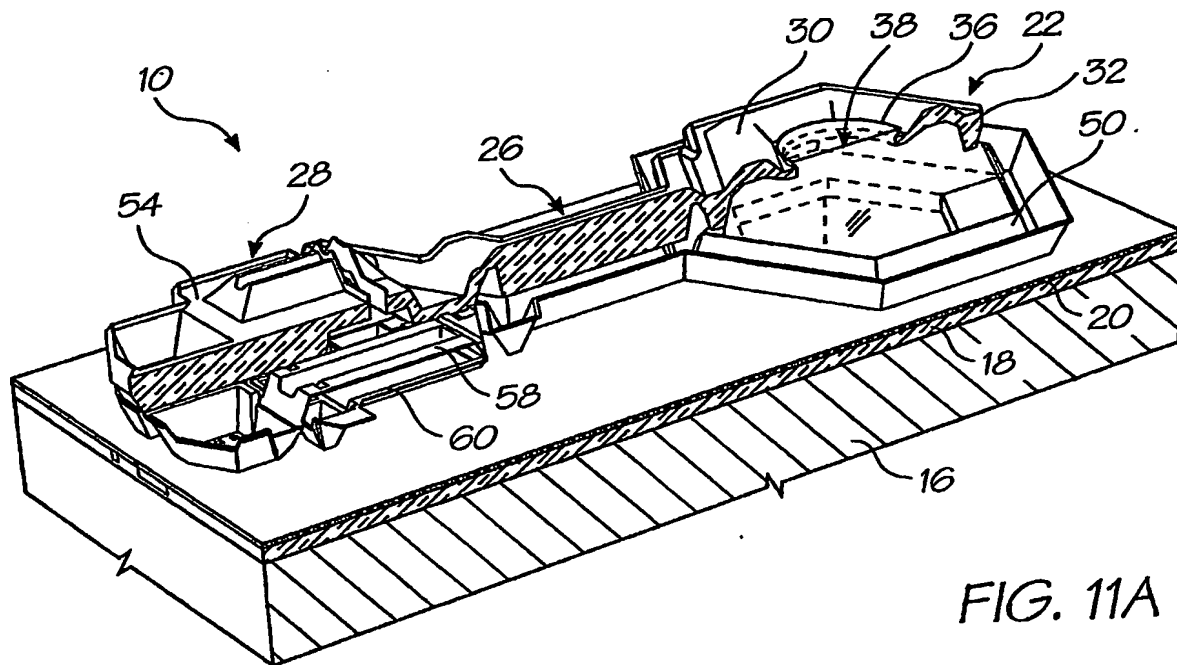


FIG. 11A

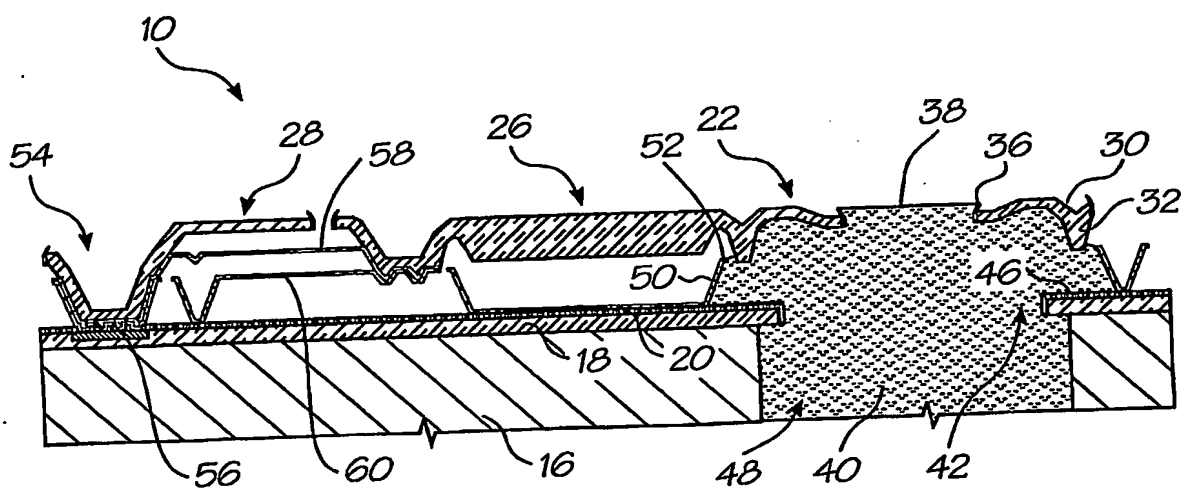


FIG. 12A

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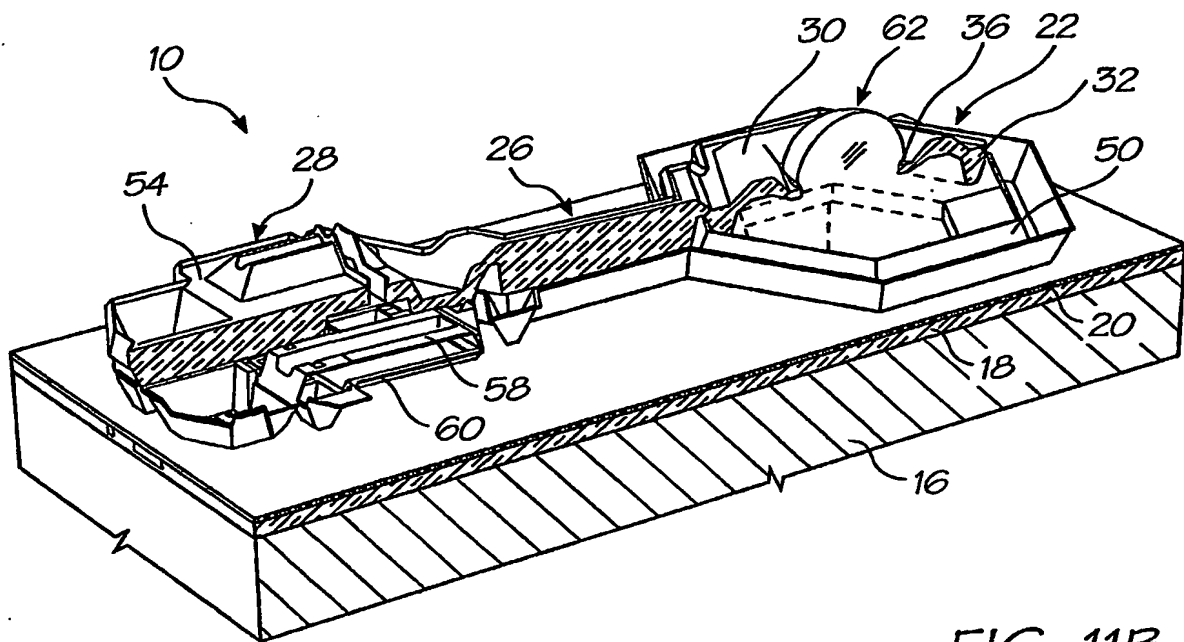


FIG. 11B

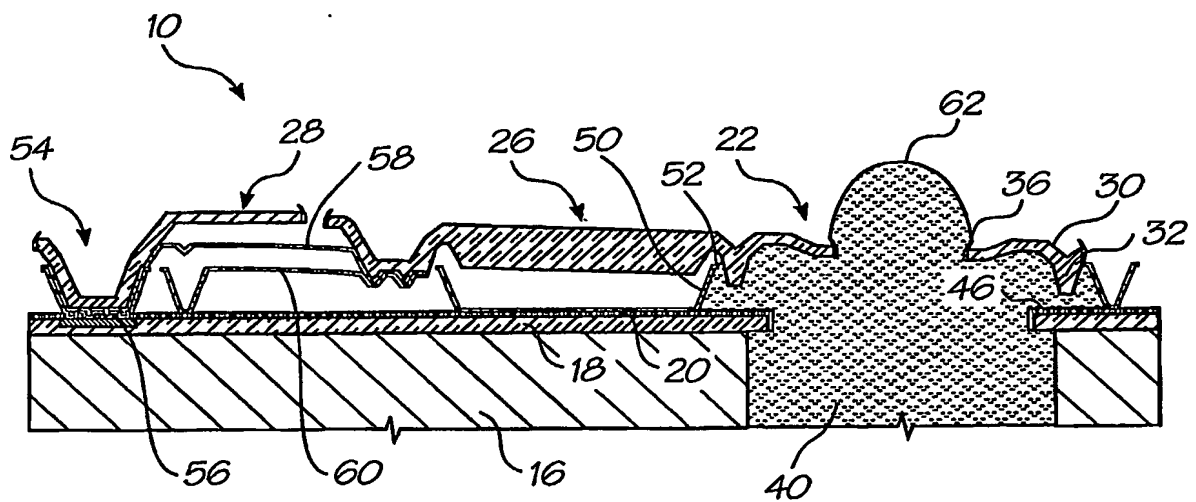


FIG. 12B

FIG. 12C

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